FLAMBOROUGH

VILLAGE & HEADLAND

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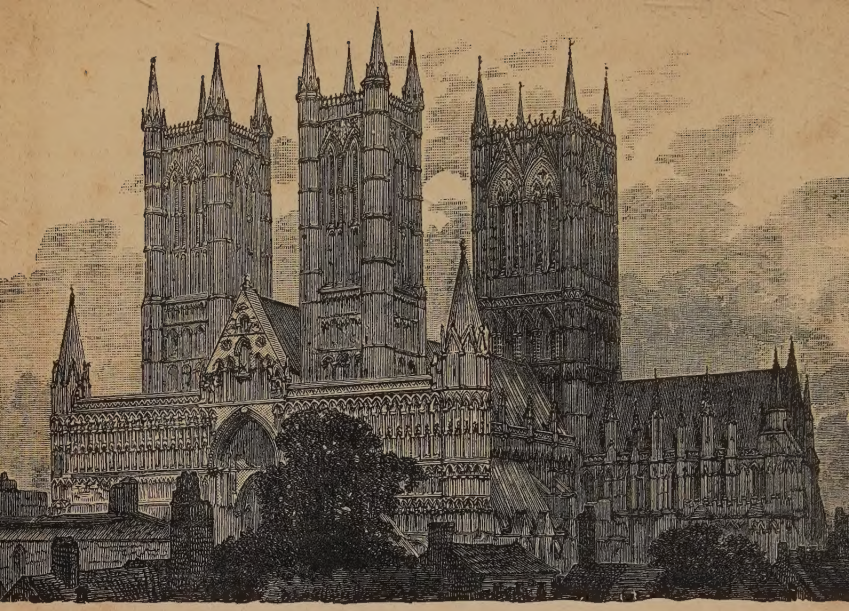

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FLAMBOROUGH: VILLAGE AND HEADLAND.

FLAMBOROUGH CHURCH, WITH PROPOSED NEW TOWER, AS DESIGNED BY C. HODGSON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

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FLAMBOROUGH:

VILLAGE AND HEADLAND.

BY

VARIOUS WRITERS.

EDITED

BY

ROBERT FISHER, M.A.,

VICAR OF SEWERBY.

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PREFACE.

TO picture the past adds so greatly to the enjoyment of the present that an effort has been made, in the following pages, to enable the Visitor to Flamborough to know something of its history, both as to men and things.

Considerable space has also been given to Natural History. For the Study of Nature holds a foremost place amongst useful and healthy recreations, and local information is generally welcome.

The List of Birds is the result of many years of observation, and will, it is hoped, be of permanent value to ornithologists. The other Chapters on Natural Science are intended not only to serve as local notes to experts, but also to be of use to beginners, and possibly to lead some to take an interest in Nature who have not done so hitherto.

In a book to which so many have contributed, it is as well to state that each writer is alone responsible for his own contribution. Those, however, who treat of the same subject, will be found in the main to agree.

It is the hope of the writers that a good sale, particularly of the edition at 3/6 a copy, will result in

a substantial addition to the Fund for re-building the Tower of Flamborough Church, in aid of which the book is published. But they also hope that the book will be interesting to Residents, and will help many Visitors to spend a pleasant holiday at Flamborough.

R. F.

SEWERBY, YORKSHIRE,
June 22nd, 1894.

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FLAMBOROUGH.

A GLANCE at the map will shew the situation of the Village upon the headland. At the census of 1891 the population of the parish, which consists of that portion of the headland cut off by the Danes' Dike, was 1288. The Village contains about 1000 inhabitants, and is situated about 150 feet above the level of the sea.

Lodgings.—Good lodgings can be obtained both in farm and other houses.

Post and Telegraph.—There is a Postal and Telegraph and Money Order Office in the centre of the village. Postal delivery commences at 8-30 a.m. (one daily), and letters must be posted before 4.40 p.m. Postmaster, Mr. W. Woodhouse.

Table of Distances :—

Flamborough Station to Flamborough (Post Office), 2½ miles.

Bridlington Quay (Post Office) to Flamborough (Post Office), nearly 4¾ miles.

Bridlington Quay (Post Office) through Sewerby to Flamborough (Post Office), nearly 5 miles.

Bridlington Quay (Post Office) to Flamborough, across the fields, 4 miles.

Flamborough (Post Office) to North Landing, 1¼ miles.

Flamborough (Post Office) to Lighthouse, 2 miles.

Flamborough (Post Office) to South Landing, 1 mile.

Flamborough (Post Office) to Bempton, 2¾ miles.

North Landing by the cliff to Lighthouse (foot-path only), 1½ miles.

Conveyances meet all trains at Flamborough Station during the season; fares from the Station to the Village, 6d.; to the North Landing, 9d.; to the Lighthouse, 1s.

Conveyances also run from Bridlington Quay daily during the Season.

Carriers go every day (Sundays excepted) to Bridlington and Bridlington Quay.

Places of Worship:—The Parish Church, Wesleyan Chapel, Primitive Methodist Chapel.

"*The Victoria Institute*" was built in 1887, through the instrumentality of the late Mrs. Creyke, of Marton Hall, to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and for use as a reading and recreation room.

In 1889 a disused Methodist Chapel was bought, and used for a similar purpose, and is called "*The Liberal Hall.*"

These are open daily (Sundays excepted). Daily and other papers.

Artillery.—There is at Flamborough a section of a Battery of Volunteer Artillery. There are two forty-pounder breechloading rifled guns, which are kept in the drill shed. Practice is carried on at the Battery on the cliff near the South Sea Landing. This section, with another one similarly equipped at Bridlington, form the 1st Position Battery of the 1st East Riding Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery.

Objects of Interest.—For these the visitor is referred to the Table of Contents, Index, and to the following Chapters.

HOW FLAMBOROUGH AND THE COUNTRY ROUND WAS PEOPLED.

IN consequence of the isolation of Flamborough from the surrounding country there are few references to it in histories and chronicles. One significant fact may be noted, viz., that the name of the East Yorkshire fishing boat, the *coble*, is a Celtic word, from the Cymric *ceubal*. Usually when a new race comes it brings its own names for the things brought with it, whilst adopting the native names for articles of native use. When, therefore, the Angles came and dispossessed the original Celts, they must have found the coble already in use, and seeing how suitable it was for its purpose they adopted both the thing and the name.

It is generally supposed that the conquerors killed or drove away most of the men, reduced the remainder to slavery, and appropriated the women. Hence a good many articles used by the women have old British or Celtic names. The British women managed the cobles as well as their husbands, and perhaps taught their new masters the name of it. *Curd*, used in making cheesecakes, is Celtic, and is pronounced in East Yorkshire in the Celtic way *crud*. The same may be said of *clout*, where Flamborough people have preserved the old pronunciation

clut; so *brock*, a badger, *cradle*, *crock*, *cart*, and *slough*, pronounced correctly as "sluff." Perhaps, too, the dark hair and stalwart frames of some of the Flamborough fishermen are derived from these Celtic women.

It is not quite certain when the Angles first came to the East coast. Some have thought that there were Teutonic settlements in the East Riding, even in the time of the Romans. Both Camden, in the "Britannia," and Canon Taylor, in his book on "Words and Places," refer to a settlement of Frisians in Holderness. Ptolemy says that the district from the Humber to Flamborough Head was inhabited by the "Parisoi." By Grimm's law of letter-change the "P" of Latin and Greek would become "F" in Teutonic, so that Parisoi would mean the same as Frisii, or Frisians, a people akin to the Angles. Ptolemy says that they dwelt on the Ocellum Promontorium as far as Gabrantovicorum Sinus. This latter might probably be Bridlington Bay. Canon Taylor notices that the name Gabrantovicorum contains the syllable *vic*, the same as the Norse Vik, a bay, showing thus the probability of having been named by people of Teutonic language. But all this is conjecture, and there is no historical evidence to support it.

We come to something more certain when we reach the time of the invasion by the Angles. After the Romans left Britain, the country, being defenceless, was exposed to the full force of the ravages of the sea-rovers from the Baltic and the opposite shores of the North Sea. Three tribes, as closely related to each other in race and speech as the various tribes of Israel were, the Jutland Danes, Saxons, and Angles, took part in the invasion. They

began to come in force about 440 A.D., when the Jutlanders or Goths, from Jutland, attacked Kent. They were followed by the Saxons, who came from what is now Hanover and North Holland. These Saxons attacked the Southern shore, and probably sailed up the Thames. Lastly, came the Angles, or, as they themselves spelt the word, the Engle. These people came from Sleswig-Holstein, where a district called Angeln still preserves the names of the ancestors of Yorkshiremen. They were far more powerful and numerous than the other tribes, so much so that they gave their name to the whole country. England is the land of the Engle.

In swarms they came along the coast from the Yare northward to the Forth. They founded the kingdoms, or the principalities, of the North Folk and the South Folk, *i.e.*, Norfolk and Suffolk, which afterwards became, with other districts, East Anglia; the great central kingdom of Mercia; and Northumbria, from the Humber to the Forth. Soon after 500 A.D., they came up the Humber, and spread themselves over Holderness.

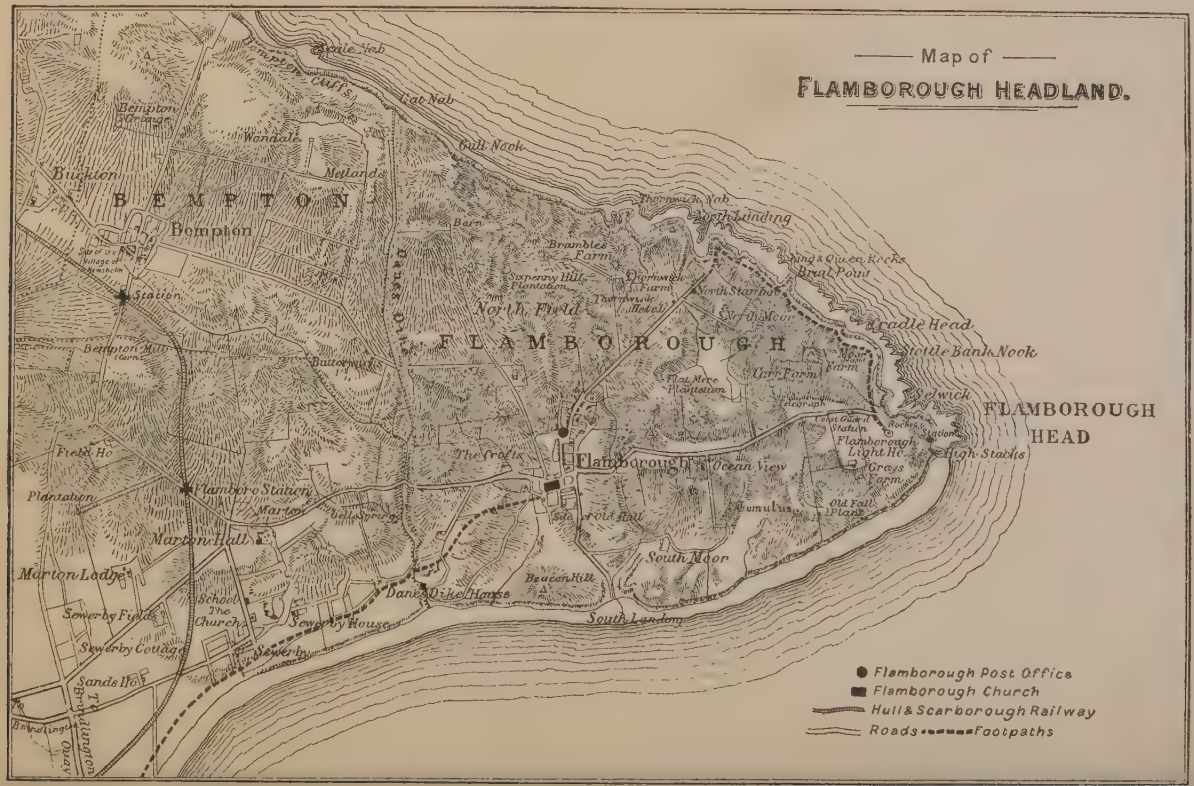
How did the Engle come to Flamborough? Did they come by sea, or by land? Probably the British dwellers on the Head would be well able to defend themselves by means of what is called the Danes' Dike. The Celts never showed the skill in sea-fighting that the Teutons did. We know nothing of any Celtic sea-rovers. The Engle were expert at landing and fighting, as well as in sea-fighting. Their boats were fitted up for fighting, and they were equally at home shooting arrows from behind their shield-protected boatsides, boarding other boats armed with shield and short axe, or marching from the

beach in military order to attack their foes on land. Their boats were made with flat bottoms, so as to be easily beached. The North and South landings would furnish just such places as the Engle could easily land in, and if the fury of their attack was similar to those described in our old poems such as "Beowulf," the "Fight at Finnsburg," and the "Battle of Maldon," the onset would be furious, the battle fierce and bloody, and the result an overwhelming victory.

There is a tradition that Ida, the first king of Northumbria, landed here, but there is no definite authority for it. As the Engle came over in successive swarms it might well be that, whilst one swarm landed on the banks of the Humber, and made its way by Beverley to York, another under Ida may have landed at Flamborough, or more probably on the South Sands at Bridlington, and made its way northward. What we do know is, that in 547, Ida was chosen king, and fixed himself on the rock at Bamborough. This Ida, the "Flame-bearer," as he was called, must have been a man of commanding influence to secure his election by all the Anglian bands as their common king.

About the middle of the sixth century, then, we may take it that the Engle were finally settled in the neighbourhood of Flamborough. The name itself gives evidence of this. The second half of it, *borough* (*burgh* or *burg*, originally *burh*,* a fortified enclosure), is Anglian, as distinguished from Saxon *bury* and Danish

* The *h* is pronounced as a guttural after the *r* rolled in Scotch fashion, and so *burh* becomes *burg* and *burgh*. As it was pronounced *borough*, it came to be spelt so.


Map of
FLAMBOROUGH HEADLAND.
BEMPTON
FLAMBOROUGH
FLAMBOROUGH HEAD
Bempton
Buckton
Bempton Grange
Wandale
Mellands
Bempton Mill Farm
Buttonwells
Station
Fresh Ho
Flamboro Station
Plantation
Marton
Marton Hall
Marton Lodge
Sewerby Fields
Sewerby Cottages
Sewerby
Sewerby House
The Church
School
Sands Ho
Bridlington Quay
Bridlington
Danes Dike House
Beacon Hill
South Landing
South Moor
Cumulus
Old Foil Plant
Foil Mill
Flamboro
The Croits
North Field
Brambles Farm
Thornwick Nab
North Landing
Gull Nook
Cat Nab
Queenie Nab
Bempton Cliffs
Barn
Thornwick Farm
Thornwick Hotel
North Stonehills
North Moor
Cradle Head
Cradle Bank Nook
Selwick
Flat Mere Plantation
Ocean View
Grays Farm
Flamboro Light Ho
Flamboro Coast Guard Station
High Stakhs
Flamborough Post Office
Flamborough Church
Hull & Scarborough Railway
Roads
Footpaths

by. If Flamborough had been a Danish settlement it would have been Flamby, as so many towns in Lincolnshire of undoubted Danish origin.

And now as to the first part of the word. People will have it that it has something to do with *flame*. Flam borough, they say, is the the hill of the flame, because it has always been a place where fiery beacons were shown. But the word *flame* is not English. It is from the Latin *flamma*. If the Engle had put a beacon there and called the place after it they would have said Fyrburg, Leóhtburg, or Leómaburg. The word for beacon was *fyr-tor* (fire-town), or *beácen*. It is not likely therefore that the word has any connection with *flame*. The nearest words I can find in Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary are *Flæme*, or *Fleam*, a flight; *Flæn*, a sword, or arrow; *Flan*, an arrow, or dart; *Fleam*, smut, dirt; and *Flema*, a fugitive. Let anyone who cares to do so try and join one of these words to *borough*, and make out a sensible meaning. I do not care to attempt it.

There remains one other explanation, given by Camden, in the "Britannia." He says that it was named from Flensburg, a town in the native country of the Engle. And why not? Greek colonists named their new homes after the old, and there is scarcely a town in England but has a fellow of the same name in Australia, Canada, or some other colony. Is it not quite reasonable to suppose, with Camden, that some Engle from Flensburg, in the old country, called the new settlement by the old name?

Somewhere between 547 and 600, then, the Engle had

finally established themselves from the Humber to the Forth; but leaving the western side of the Pennine range, the kingdoms of Cumbria and Strathclyde, to the Celts. Not always, however, was there one kingdom of Northumbria. The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire and the county of Durham formed the kingdom of Deira, whilst north of the Tyne was the kingdom of Bernicia. Long war raged between Æthelric of Bernicia and Ælla of Deira, and after the death of Ælla, in 588, Æthelric united the two kingdoms into one, that of Northumbria. The Northumbrians kept on worshipping their old gods for some time yet. Wansford, near Driffield, is Wodensford, from the name of the great god Woden, or Odin, who gave his name to Wednesday. Perhaps Thornwick derives its name from Thor the thunderer, who gave his name to Thursday. The inhabitants of Flamborough being isolated, would probably be pagan long after surrounding districts were Christianised. There are few remains of English temples, for they were mostly built of wood. When the Engle of a village became Christian, they simply turned out the idols from the wooden temple, and used the same building for their Christian church. Probably the present church of Flamborough stands on the same site as the old temple of Odin. Most likely the wooden church would be burnt several times and re-erected before the stone church was built.

The greatest of all the kings of Northumbria was Edwin. He married Ethelburga, princess of Kent, who brought with her, as her chaplain, Paulinus, one of the companions of Augustine. Paulinus succeeded in

converting Edwin to Christianity, as well as a great number of his subjects, and became first Bishop of York. So effectual was the rule of Edwin that, as Bede says, "A woman with her babe might walk uninjured from sea to sea," *i.e.*, from Flamborough on the East to Chester on the West.

But Edwin's conversion to Christianity raised up many foes in his own kingdom, and outside of it there was the fierce and fanatic Penda, King of Mercia. A terrible battle was fought at Hatfield, near Doncaster, and Edwin was slain. With Edwin perished Christianity for a while. But soon arose a worthy successor of Edwin in the person of Oswald, who overcame all his rivals, and once more united Northumbria. Oswald had been educated during his exile at Iona, the cradle of Northern Christianity. The night before the great battle of Heavenfield, which gave him the kingdom, he saw a vision of the sainted Columba, who was protecting the host with his mantle, and who said to Oswald, "Be strong, and do like a man; lo! I am with thee." Oswald gathered his men, told them the vision, and they all agreed to become Christians if successful in battle. It was against Cadwallon, King of Cumbria, the last hero of the Britons, that Oswald fought, and he was successful. Once seated on the throne, Oswald sent to Iona for Christian missionaries, and there came Aidan with a band of devoted men, who fixed their home at Lindisfarne. All over Northumbria wandered these Apostolic men, bare-footed, poor, with none of the pomp which accompanied Augustine and Paulinus, preaching the Gospel of Christ. And they won the

hearts of Yorkshiremen, so that, during the reign of Oswald, paganism finally perished. But it was not only the preaching of Aidan, and Cuthbert, and other such men, but the saintly life of Oswald, which told upon the people. He was regarded as a saint after his death, and eleven churches in the diocese of York are dedicated to St. Oswald, besides many in Ripon, Durham, and Newcastle, showing the estimation in which he was held. Amongst these is the church of Flamborough. It is probable, therefore, that it was in or about Oswald's time that the Flamborough fisher-folk received the Gospel. Perhaps Oswald had come to review his ships in Bridlington Bay, had been taken to see the caves at Flamborough, had been struck with the bravery of the fishermen, who dared all the perils of the sea; or it may be that some bold captains and sailors for his fleet had come from Flamborough, and had aroused his interest in the place, so that he sent thither Aidan, or one of his companions, to win the people to Christ. Oswald perished in battle against the fierce Penda as Edwin had done, and his tragic fate increased the love people had already for him. We may imagine, therefore, that the people of Flamborough, in their devotion to the warrior-king, who touched their hearts both by his bravery and his piety, named their first wooden church after him, and the name has ever since clung to the church. Bede gives us a number of instances of the piety of Oswald, and it may be interesting to Flamborough people to read some of them. We read that by reason of his constant habit of praying, he was wont to sit with his hands upturned upon his knees. Once, when

feasting, with Bishop Aidan by his side, he was told that a number of poor beggars were at the gate. Oswald ordered all the good things upon the table to be given to them, and the silver dish to be cut up and divided amongst them, whilst he went dinnerless. Aidan took the King's hand and blessed it, saying, "May this hand never grow old." After the King's death, though the body perished, the hand remained incorruptible. Bede gives him this character whilst living:—"He was very benevolent, humble in his habits, and virtuous in all things."

After the death of Oswald, events tended to the unification of all the land into one kingdom. The great battle of Brunnanburh, fought probably at Little Weighton, A.D. 937, brought all England finally under the rule of Athelstan.

And now begins another chapter in the history of Flamborough. The Danes from Jutland, accompanied by Norsemen from Norway, ravaged the coasts of England for 200 years, and succeeded in settling upon the Eastern coasts in such large numbers as to change the character of the population. All names of places ending in *by* or *thorpe* are Danish, and shew that the Danes made settlements there. All around Flamborough are such names as Sewerby, Bessingby, Carnaby, Hunmanby, Scalby, Willerby; with Pockthorpe, Fraisthorpe, Lowthorpe, Helperthorpe, Weaverthorpe. The Danes, too, called a church, a *kirk*, and a yard or enclosure, a *garth*. Hence we find such names as Kirby Grindalythe, Kirby Underdale, Kirkburn, whilst the churchyard is still called in East Riding speech the kirk garth. *Vik* or *Wic* is Danish for a small bay, hence *Thornwick* Bay. The

Norse sea-rovers were called *Vikings*, or bay-men, coming from the numerous inlets on the coast of Norway and Denmark. The Scandinavians also affix the definite article to the end of a word, instead of using it independently, as we do. Now I think that the constant disuse of the definite article in East Riding speech is a proof of Danish influence. People used the Danish form, and when it fell into disuse they continued to use nouns without articles, as for instance "Is tha goin' i' toon (town) ti morn?" There are also such words as beck, midden, rafter, mysen, all proofs of Danish influence.

Very savage, bloodthirsty men were these Vikings. An old Anglo-Saxon poem, the "Battle of Maldon," gives us a vivid picture of their landing and fighting. There were two types of them, as to physical appearance, owing to their having absorbed some other races whom they had conquered and mingled with. One type was possessed of long fair hair, blue eyes, and a tall, bony frame, whilst the other was darker, with hair black and curly, and frame more thick-set. We may trace both types at Flamborough. They did not, however, have to fight so furiously with the Engle, as with the Saxons. They were more closely akin, in race and speech, to the Engle, and were received by them in a less hostile manner. Undoubtedly the process of colonising England was much the same as all other processes of colonisation. Just as the tide of immigration into America and Australia ebbs and flows with prosperity at home, so it was with our Teutonic forefathers. And just as some of our Australian colonies are closing their doors, saying that they have enough people now, and need no more mouths to consume

the fruit of the land, so our Engle ancestors, after coming over in successive waves, began to think the country was full enough. But those on the continent were not of the same opinion. The Saxon wave had spent itself, but there were Frisians, Danes, and Norsemen, all closely related to the Engle, ready to come, and ready to fight for possession if refused admission. The Danish invasion therefore was the last of a long series of immigrations, which had been going on ever since Ida landed at the North Landing at Flamborough. The new-comers were resisted by the Saxons, but either welcomed or only partly resisted by their English kinsfolk. So whilst Rolf the Ganger went up the Seine and conquered Normandy, such leaders as Gudrun and Anlaf effected settlements in England. Gudrun cut off all England east of the great road, the Watling Street; and East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, with parts of Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, became for a while a Danish kingdom. A powerful leader was Anlaf, who gave his name to Anlaby. Possibly the villages of Sewerby, Bessingby, and other such, may have been named from similar leaders. That the power of the Danes was felt and left its mark is seen by the transference of their name to the Old Dike at Flamborough, and by the existence of the Danes' graves at Pockthorpe.

Here then I leave Flamborough, with its population of English, overlaid with a thin stratum of Danish, giving a happy combination of blood which has produced during all succeeding centuries the noble race of bold fisher-folk for which it is so famed.

W. H. Abraham, M.A.

THE CHURCH.

The keys are kept at Mrs. Langton's, D. 1. in the street west of the church. Vicar, Rev. H. W. Rigby, M.A.

AS the visitor approaches the Church along the road from Bridlington, he may notice about the middle of the churchyard wall, a stone with the inscription, "J. D. and J. W., 1846." In that year, John Danby and John Walmsley being the Churchwardens, this wall was rebuilt; the lower part of it with stones of the fallen Church Tower, which were at that time still remaining in the churchyard. These stones of the old tower reached nearly halfway across the churchyard, and most of them were deeply embedded in the soil.* They had been there for over 200 years, for in the Correction Book of the Archdeacon of the East Riding it is recorded that, in 1663, John Ogle and Robert Maltby, the Churchwardens, were presented for "the Church's steeple being fallen downe," and again in 1665 that "the steeple was downe, and had been

* The following is an extract from the Churchwarden's books for the year 1846:—

	£	s.	d.
"Labour for the Church, Langton and others, digging up stones	7	10	6
Bricks for walls	5	12	6
Bricklayer, Anthony Hall	10	7	0
Ropes and blocks	0	3	6"

downe for these 50 years, the towne being poore and not able to build the same." At the beginning of the present century remnants of the tower walls were still projecting from the west wall of the Church.

From an Early English arch in the west wall, covered on the outside by the buttress but still visible inside the Church, it is concluded that this tower was built in the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth, century.

The base of the north wall of the tower also still remains under the footpath. It has been bared for three or four feet westwards, and is interesting because Mr. Robinson Redhead, one of the present Churchwardens, found built into it a stone step, such as is used in a spiral staircase. He is of opinion that this step was not in its original position, but had been used again out of some former building, and thinks that it was part of a tower or turret which preceded the one we have been speaking of. Six more such steps were found amongst the ruins of the tower when they were removed in 1846, and were for years in the north aisle of the Church. They have been used for building up the walls of the churchyard paths. So also were many stones of the old tower. On a stone on the left hand side of the north path as you approach the Church is engraved a plain shaft, terminating in a circle, upon which is a fine Maltese Cross. It is unfortunately broken on one side.

Another interesting fact is the existence of foundations in the churchyard parallel to the present west wall, and about twenty to twenty-four feet distant from it. Was the original church then longer than it now is?

But reverting to the present building, the north and west

walls are old, and there are some ancient steps near the west end of it, which are said to be the remains of an entrance into the Church through a north door. The only other old part of the outside of the Church is the clerestory of the nave. All the rest of the fabric was rebuilt at the recent restoration. This work was begun during the incumbency of the Rev. R. H. Blanshard (A.D. 1864-65), and re-commenced and finished during that of the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson, M.A. (A.D. 1868-69), at a total cost of over £1,700.* The side walls of the nave and chancel on the north side were in one straight line before the restoration, at which time the chancel aisle wall was built nearer the centre line of the Church, as it now is.

The tower, though designed, could not be built for want of funds. The present turret contains three bells, and is at least an improvement on the old square one of wood, containing one bell, which it replaced.

The Church, thus restored, and consisting of nave with aisles and chancel with aisles, was opened by the Archbishop of York (Dr. Thomson) on September 28th, 1869.

Since then the porch on the south side has been built in memory of the late Walter Strickland and Katharine his wife. A commemorative brass was placed on the east wall, A.D. 1893, and is so dated, but the porch was dedicated on December 14th, 1892, by the Bishop of Beverley (Dr. Crosthwaite). The porch, with its gates of open ironwork, was designed by Mr. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., and cost £243.

* The restoration of the nave cost £1,056 18s. 6d., which was raised by subscription. The chancel was restored by the lay rector, Walter Strickland, Esq., at a cost of about £700.

WEST END OF AMBOROUGH CHURCH.

Entering the Church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald (see p. 8), the oldest part of the building is the Norman chancel arch. The piers have fallen considerably out of the perpendicular. This caused the top of the arch to fall in a little and become flattened. The arch was therefore taken off at the restoration, and replaced as it now is, the curve being made perfect. To prevent further settlement, a heavy screen of wood was erected on the south side from the pier to the wall of the aisle; but before the restoration was finished this screen was taken away, and the present arch built instead of it, with the buttress outside the church as an additional support. At the same time the corresponding arch on the north side was also built.

The Font, which has been placed on a base of new stone, is of the same date and style (Norman) as the Chancel arch. There is a somewhat similar font in the Church at Barmston, near Bridlington.

From these specimens of Norman work it is concluded that the original of the present Church was built about the end of the 11th century (see page 6). It probably consisted of Nave and Chancel, and possibly a Tower or Turret also. During the restoration of the Nave, when Mr. George Hall was taking down the west end gable, he found a stone inscribed with the date A.D. 1100.

The Early English arch in the west wall has been already mentioned. It is very rough, especially on the south side, and it seems as though some stones of an older building had been unskilfully worked into it.

The arcades consist of four arches each. The westernmost arch on the north side was new at

the recent restoration, replacing a plain wall; but the other three on that side and the four arches on the south side, all with octagonal piers, are Early English. The south arcade is the oldest (about A.D. 1200); that on the north side is probably about fifty years or so later. But we may conclude that by the end of the 13th century, the walls of the original nave were replaced by the arcades, the side aisles added, and a tower built at the west end. But the tower may have been a little later.

There was probably a north door. The present south doorway was new in 1869.

At the time of the last restoration the wall of the south aisle, which was of red brick, was rebuilt of stone.

Six new windows were also inserted in the walls of the north and south aisles, three in each. They were copies of the dilapidated ones which were in the north wall at that time, and which Mr. Prickett described as "in their general character of a debased Gothic, being flat-headed, and usually of three lights with ogee arches."*

The clerestory windows of the nave are the same as they were before the Church was restored, except the one nearest the chancel on the south side, which is new, and replaces a small single light window. Some of the stonework on the same side is also new.

The part of a hagioscope, or squint, as is supposed, in the north pier of the chancel arch (nave side), was found and re-opened during the work of restoration.

It is now time to notice the oak Rood Screen, which is considered to belong to the early part of the fifteenth

* "History of the Priory Church of Bridlington," by the Rev. M. Prickett, M.A. Ed. 1835, p. 124.

UPPER PORTION OF OAK SCREEN, FLAMBOROUGH CHURCH.

century. The lower portion is still between the nave and chancel in its original length. It is interesting to notice the sockets, which were cut for it in the piers of the chancel arch, and how, owing to the sinking of the piers, the screen does not now touch them. At the recent restoration the gallery at the west end was taken down, and the upper portion of the screen was removed and fixed upon the west wall as it now is. But this portion is not entire. It consisted originally of fifteen niches, but two have been lost from the left hand side, there being only five niches instead of seven on that side of the large or centre niche. The right hand portion of it is still complete. The screen was once elaborately painted in black, crimson, blue, and gold, and must have been very splendid. It has an upper band of finely executed work in vine pattern with grapes, and a lower one in rose pattern. In the East Riding Antiquarian Society's Report for 1893 it is spoken of as an almost unique example of a carved rood screen of wood.*

* *The two missing niches.* When moved to its present position, the end (left hand) of the screen was so rotten that a niche, *the sixth from the large centre one*, had to be cut off. The two side uprights of the small intermediate niche belonging to it are now on the last niche at the other end. They were then put there instead of the two belonging to it, of which the tops had been cut off (probably when the sounding-board of the old pulpit was erected, which used to be at the south end of the screen as originally fixed), and which are now at the vicarage. The last, or *seventh niche from the large centre one*, is witnessed to in like manner. The two uprights of its small niche are also on the screen. They fill the spaces of the small intermediate niches, one in each, on either side of the large central niche. The screen is put together with pegs of wood, but these relics of the two lost niches are fastened on with nails.

On this old screen formerly hung "a pair of white gloves," cut out of a sheet of paper. They were placed in the Church at the funeral of a Miss Major, and are now in the charge of the Vicar. So also is an old crook of iron, on which is fastened a piece of faded ribbon, and a parchment label on which is written, "Flambro', September 24th, 1846. This crook belonged to a door leading up into the stairs up into the steeple, and is 770 years old. This ribbon was in Flambro' Church to fix a garland and gloves for a Miss Major about the year 1761." There is an entry in the register of the burial of Sarah Major in 1771. The garland and gloves were given in accordance with an old custom, which used to be observed in many parts of the country at the funeral of a maiden. It was then followed for the last time at Flamborough.

Passing into the chancel,—the four piers and their arches are old, but all the rest was new at the restoration. Before that time the stone of the walls ceased just above the arches, the clerestory being built of red brick, with round-headed windows.

There is some good open tabernacle work of oak separating the Sacrarium from the north and south aisles. This formerly extended on each side to the next pillar of the arcade. That on the north side was moved across the aisle to form the present vestry at the last restoration; and that on the south side to its present position, between the aisles of the chancel and the nave, some time afterwards. It will be noticed that the tabernacle work on the north side is filled in with panels of deal. This was done many years ago, when the end

of the north aisle was used as a schoolroom ; for a Day School before 1793 ; the Sunday School was begun by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Kendall, in 1817.

The large east window is the work of Messrs. Powell and Sons, and was given in A.D. 1871 by Mrs. Strickland in remembrance of her husband. A description of this window is given in the note.*

On the north side of the Sacrarium is a fine old brass, of which the date is about A.D. 1530, to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable (p. 85). It is now fixed in an upright position above the altar tomb to

* From the north side : uppermost portions :—

1st Light. The Baptism of our Lord.
2nd ,, Our Lord's appearance to Mary after the Resurrection.
3rd ,, (and centre). The Ascension.
4th ,, Pentecost. The Gift of Tongues.
5th ,, St. Peter preaching.

Under these are five shields supported by angels, one in the middle of each light, on which are figured the emblems of our Lord's Passion :—(1). The ladder, sponge, and spear ; (2). The crown of thorns ; (3). The nails ; (4). The pillar and cords ; (5). The seamless robe and dice. Then the lowermost portions from the north side again :—

1st Light. Our Lord asleep in the ship.
2nd ,, Our Lord stilling the tempest.
3rd ,, (and centre) Our Lord walking on the sea.
4th ,, "I will make you fishers of men."
5th ,, The miraculous draught of fishes.

These subjects were chosen with reference to the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Flamborough, as were also those in the lights of the tracery. In the larger ones are angels with scrolls, on which are written the well-known lines :—

"O hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea ;"

and in the lesser lights are sea-shells, dolphins, etc.

which it belongs. The inscription is given on page 85. Underneath the tomb is a vault 5ft. 10in. long, and Sir Marmaduke was called "The Little." Upon the tomb (loose) is a curious stone fragment of a human figure. It is thus referred to in Torre's manuscript:—"In the N. Quire lyes upon a table of stone the skeliton of Sir Marmaduke Constable ye Little at whose heart is a lump of flesh like a toad, and at his feet a brass plate ingraven with this epitaph." This is the brass above mentioned. There is a curious old legend that Sir Marmaduke, whilst drinking some water, swallowed a toad, which ate his heart away, so that he died.

For Organ, Corona, etc., see note.*

In the vestry is a large picture of our Blessed Lord talking with the Doctors in the Temple. The picture is interesting to residents because it was painted by Robert Brown, of London, a native of Flamborough, who presented it to the Church A.D. 1829. It was first

* The organ is by Messrs. Radcliffe and Sagar, of Leeds, and was dedicated on Thursday, August 24th, 1871, by the Archdeacon of the East Riding, the Ven. R. F. L. Blunt, who is now the Bishop of Hull. It cost nearly £300, which was obtained by subscriptions, sales of work, etc., by the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson, the Vicar at that time.

The twelve light corona was given by Mrs. Upton Cottrell Dormer.

The brass eagle lectern was given by the Ogle family and inhabitants of Flamborough in memory of the late John B. Ogle.

Four frontals, brass cross, brass alms dish (given in 1876 by Mr. John Preston, of Flamborough), credence table, two brass seven-branched candlesticks (given in 1875 by Mrs. Upton Cottrell Dormer), brass font jug, and other gifts have been presented in recent years.

placed below the east window, but was removed to its present position at the restoration.

In the vestry floor may be noticed the marble slab of an altar tomb in memory of Mrs. Melchior Gibbon, and of her son, Mr. Melchior Gibbon, who bequeathed to the poor of Flamborough the "Gibbon Dole" (cf. Appendix).

If we now cross into the south aisle of the chancel, we shall find several mural monuments, and some flat stones belonging to the Ogle family, dating from 1628. There is also an altar tomb which once had a brass round the border of it; but the brass has been removed and is lost. The tomb is supposed to be in memory of one of the Constables.

Close to this tomb is the old parish chest. It is in excellent preservation, and one of its three old padlocks is globular.

The east window of this aisle was given by Miss Cottrell Dormer, A.D. 1873, in memory of Colonel Strickland. For this and the other painted glass windows those who wish can refer to the note.*

* 1. South aisle of chancel. East window, by Usher and Kelly.
Subject: Our Lord's Death and Burial.
North light. The Brazen Serpent (upper).
,, ,, The Crucifixion (lower).
South light. St. Mary Magdalen washing our Lord's feet (upper).
,, ,, The Burial of our Lord (lower).
2. South aisle of chancel. Westernmost window, by Bell, of London.
East light. Dorcas raised from the dead.
Middle ,, The vision of St. Peter.
West ,, St. Peter delivered from prison.
Given by the Misses Childers, of Doncaster.

In the south wall of this aisle is an unusually large piscina, of rectangular pattern. The late Vicar told me that the stone now placed at the top of the piscina is said to have been the head of a Priest's door in the old Church. Before the restoration the piscina was 5 or 6 feet more to the west.

The piscina reminds us of the altars which were formerly in the Church. There were three at least, probably more. Two are mentioned in Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, one dedicated to St. Thomas, the other to St. Mary Magdalen, for the support of which gifts were made by Robert le Constable, of Flaynburg. In the will of Marmaduke Constable, A.D. 1376, two altars are also mentioned, one to St. Mary and one to St. Katherine.*

It is not surprising therefore that a second piscina was found during the restoration under the seating on the south side of the Church. It was a round one, about a

3. South aisle of nave. Easternmost window, by Bell, of London.
East light. St. Paul preaching at Athens.
West ,, "Suffer little children to come unto Me."
Presented by C. H. Childers, Esq., of Flamborough.
4 to 9. Clerestory windows of chancel, six, by Usher and Kelly, London.
North side. Middle window: the Archangel Michael. Others with pattern and not figured.
South side. East end window: the Annunciation. Middle one: a pattern. West end: the Angel Raphael.
Given by Miss Cottrell Dormer, A.D. 1873-1874.
These, with the east window of the chancel, make up the ten painted glass windows at present in the Church.

* Surtees Society's Publications, vol. iv., p. 97.

foot in diameter, foliated with a perforated raised centre.

There were also before the restoration two brackets of stone in the south aisle of the chancel, one at the east end and one on the south side: and in the wall of the north aisle of the nave under the easternmost window was an ambry or cupboard, which is now plastered over.

There was also formerly a board fixed to the wall just inside the south door on which was painted "The Dance of Death." It was removed during the incumbency of the Rev. J. F. Ogle.

It only remains to add that above the chancel arch was formerly some embossed and coloured plaster work, representing trees and fruit with a crest (some say the Strickland crest, the turkey) in the centre: and that the walls of the Church were once painted and ornamented with scroll work and texts of scripture. It is interesting in this connection to notice the extracts from the registers for the years 1632 to 1635 (p. 29). Possibly the decoration of the walls is the explanation of the "beautifyed ye Church" there mentioned. Certainly the Church was cared for during those years. Its decorated fabric and magnificent screen, and better still its Sacraments and Worship and Almsgiving would be a pleasing contrast to the ruined tower outside.

These entries in the registers tell a goodly tale in connection with the fallen steeple, and emphasize the truth of the record (page 13), "the towne being poore and not able to build the same." The times were different from those when the Constables flourished at

Flamborough and, no doubt, gave largely to its Church, as it was only right they should do; but the people would still maintain their worship though they *could not* rebuild their tower. Perhaps what they could not do will at length be done. Only, when the people of Flamborough hear the Church bells pealing from their new tower and calling them to worship, may they gather here like those of old, and love their Church, and worship Him whose House it is, in spirit and in truth.

On my way home to Sewerby across the fields, just where the path rises to the higher ground by the Danes Dike, I turn to enjoy a favourite view of Flamborough. The Church is prominent, but the bare west wall with its insignificant turret makes one long for something better, and strengthens the hope that a Church restored and so well cared for shall not be long without its tower. (See frontispiece.)

ROBERT FISHER.

THE OLD REGISTERS, EPITAPHS, ETC.

THE Registers date from A.D. 1564. But from March 1641 to November 1653 no registers were kept.* Here is a silent witness to the troubled state of the country at that time, and to the sufferings of the English Church. In 1641 the Long Parliament appointed the Committee of Religion. This notorious committee began with harassing and imprisoning the Clergy, and "ended with sequestrating and ejecting them." The use of the Prayer Book was forbidden both in public and private under penalty of fine and imprisonment: and all copies of it were to be given up. The Presbyterian "Directory" was appointed in its stead, and Ministers enjoined to use it. Altogether 8000 Clergy were turned out of their livings. No record can be found of any Vicars of Flamborough during this period up to 1660. (See p. 42).

Not only, however, are there no registers from 1641 to 1653,† but when they begin again in 1653 the absence of the regular services of the Church is clearly marked until A.D. 1662. For instance, the Marriage Register begins with the following proclamation :—

* The following portions have been lost. Baptismal 1673-1684. Marriage 1602-1641, 1657-1661. Burial 1660-1661, 1669-1674, 1699-1702.

† There are two entries of baptisms, one in 1649, and one in 1652, at the end of the Marriage Register for the Commonwealth period, but they were written in after the Restoration.

"The 29th of October, 1653.

Whereas the inhabitants of Flambrough within the East Riding of the Countie of York did certifie unto me under their hands the day aforesaid that they had elected Thomas Bowman to bee the Register there of Marriages, Births and burialls, According to an Act of Parliament of the 24th of August last past, entituled an Act touchinge marriages, and the Registring thereof and also touchinge births and burialls, And by vertue of the power given unto me in the said Act I have approved and sworn him for the execution of that office. In wittnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day above written. WM. STRICKLAND."

People were married before a Justice after the publication of banns, as the following examples of entries in the register for this period will shew :—

"George Barge and Elizabeth Vicarman, both of them being of the parrish of Flambrough, were married by Thomas Styringe, Esq., one of the Justices of peace for the East Ryding aforesaid, they having been published three severall Lord's Days and it being one and twenty since they gave notice to the parrish Register as approved by the certificate of the said Register, and the aforesaid marriage was solemnised according to An act of Parliament intituled an act for marriages, births and burialls.
Witnesses—
THOMAS STEVENSON, THO. STYRINGE.
JOHN VIKERMAN."

The wording of such a document varied, as for instance :—

"William Barton, son of Robert Barton, of Flam-

NORMAN FONT, FLAMBOROUGH CHURCH.

brough, and Katherine Cooper, of the same, after publication of the bands of matrimonie accordinge to the direction of an Act of Parliament of the 24th of August last past, were married at Boynton before me on the 26th of Jany., 1654.

WM. STRICKLAND.

IS. WHELPDAILE,
WM. HALL,
ANTHONY.....
} Witnesses."

One part of the register for 1653 is headed

"A.D. 1653 for the births."

In the entries for that year the word "baptized" was indeed first written, but it was afterwards struck out, and the word "borne" written above it; and from 1654 the word "borne" was used until 1661, 1662. At that date a fresh page of the register is commenced, and a new heading written,

The Names of Childrine Baptised
A.D. 1662.

The first entry was for Oct. 12th of that year.

At this date the marriage register also begins afresh.

There are also two entries recording that on the 28th of September, 1662, Robert Shieldes, "entered to be the Parish Clarke, of Flambrough."

Those who tell character by handwriting would, I think, confirm a tyro's opinion that these entries were written with joy as the Church received back her own.

With the Restoration the list of Vicars also begins again.

"Buried in Woolin."

"All these were buried in woolin and affidavits made according to law," is written in the Churchwarden's Books, after each year's list of burials, from A.D. 1729 to 1741. (I have not seen any books for the years preceding). This was in obedience to an enactment of Charles II. that every one should be buried in a woollen shroud. This enactment came into force in the year 1078: and in the Burial Register of Flamborough for that year it is noted that Elizabeth Smith, buried on Sept. 9th, was "the first buried in woollen."

"Andrewe Marvell."

The signature of "Andrewe Marvell" occurs in the years 1610, 1611 (twice), and 1612. He was the father of Andrew Marvell, well known as "poet, patriot, and friend of Milton." When Andrewe Marvell made his first entry in the Register of Burials, he wrote a fresh heading—

"Titulus pro sepultis. January 8. 1608 current: A. M."

—and added just above it the following quotation from the Odes of Horace (iii., 1):—

> . . . "Æqua lege necessitas
> Sortitur insignes et imos
> Omne capax movet urna nomen."

The writing also is characteristic. It is clear, decided, rounded, and with many flourishes. The initials are neatly written as a monogram.

His last entry appears to have been made in April, 1612. He resigned the charge of the parish of Flam-

borough, and was afterwards Rector of Winestead, in the East Riding, where his son Andrew, above-mentioned, was born in the year 1621.

Church Repairs, etc.

The following extracts are interesting, and are the only ones of the kind found in the Registers. They are evidently written by Robert Kidson, Curate:—

(Register of Burials. After entry dated Mar. 14th, and before April 10th.)

1632. Robert Kidson, Curate,
John Nickolson, Francis Major, } Churchwardens.

They bought ye 2 Communion bookes at my first comminge.

(After March 20th before March 27th)

(1633.) Robt. Kidson, Curate.
Geo. Ogle, senr., John Pratt, } Churchwardens.

They mended ye pulpitt, made my pew, bought ye silver Chalice, and beautifyed ye church, and made ye chest for ornaments.

(After Feb. 16th before March 26th.)

(1634.) Robert Kidson, Curate.
Richard Kirk, senr. Richard Kirk, junr. } Churchwardens.

They now made all ye seats in ye body of ye church and loft and seated ye people (?) in them, made ye font cover, ye poor man's box and paved (?) both ye church allies.

(After Jan. 16th before March 27th.)

(1635.) Robert Kidson, Curate.

Mr. Tho. Marshall,
Roger Johnson, } Churchwardens.

They bought ye carpett for the communion table and the pulpitt cloath.

(After March 23rd before March 30th.)

(1636.) Robert Kidson, Curate.

Robt. Ogle,
Richard Whelpdell, } Churchwardens.

They made ye rayle about ye communion table.

1660. (Register of Births. After entry March 3rd before April 28th.)

Timothie W. . . . elsditt (?), Curate.

Thos. Nicholson,
Christo. . . . . } Churchwardens.

They bought ye pulpit cloath and the cushing.

Shipwrecks and Storms.

The notable records in the Register of Burials of shipwreck and loss of life are as follows:—In October, 1588, a ship was wrecked and eight of the crew, who were drowned, were buried on the 28th of that month.

In the same month, A.D. 1875, a ship called the "Galway Lass" was wrecked, and eight of the crew were buried on Oct. 18th.

After the tremendous storm of Nov. 1893, seven bodies were washed ashore and buried on Nov. 22nd.

Between the years 1813 and 1893 forty-nine bodies of shipwrecked sailors (many of them unknown) are

recorded to have been buried in Flamborough Churchyard.

The following account is written on the front page of the Register commencing A.D. 1813 :—

A hurricane of wind from the north west (accompanied with hail or pieces of ice) occurred here from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 28th day of May, 1860, causing great damage to houses, destruction of young fruit, etc. It stripped off and crumpled up into large heaps the lead from the north and part of the south roof of the nave of the Church. The fishermen of Filey sustained a loss in boats taken out of the bay and dashed upon the rocks at Speeton and elsewhere, amounting to £7,000, and many ships and more than 100 lives were lost on the coast of the eastern counties of England.

J. ALTHAM, *Curate.*

An interesting account of a hurricane at Flamborough in January, 1839, is given in the following letter addressed to Walter Strickland, Esq. :—

"Marton Lodge, Jan. 9th, 1839.

Sir,—It was with great difficulty we got to Flamborough on Monday (we were obliged to walk) on account of the wind being so violent and strong, the effects of which will never be forgotten by those now alive. Flamborough presented the most desolate appearance I ever beheld ; poor people removing into their neighbour's houses that were considered safe. House after house completely stripped of the thatch and deserted. Mr Ogle's are much worse than yours. Poor

Mary Stephenson's is a complete wreck (we had only just thatched it) and the three where old Whitfield lived are in the same state, others have lost thatch and are partly down as well. Knaggs' house end has fallen upon Hutchinson's cart shed and injured it as well. Crow's high barn has blown down and Lamplough's mill, it presents a complete heap of rubbish. . . . What I have stated I have been an eye-witness to. . . . Poor creatures, I do not know how I shall meet them, there will be no alternative but that of building some of the houses up as soon as we can.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

RD. SMITH."

This storm was the cause of the building of "Bailey's Row."

THE COMMUNION PLATE.

The Communion Plate consists of one old silver chalice, dated (apparently) 1726, (the one bought in 1632, see p. 29, was lost), and one paten, one flagon, and two alms dishes, all of pewter; also of a modern set, one flagon, one paten, and one chalice, all of silver, given by the late Walter Strickland, Esq. A silver cover for the chalice was also given by the late Mrs. Cottrell Dormer.

ENDOWMENT OF BENEFICE OF FLAMBOROUGH.

Many quotations from the ancient documents of the Priory of Bridlington are given in Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, and from these it appears that the Church of Flamborough was granted, about A.D. 1150, "to the Canons of Bridlington, who had it so appropriated

to them as that no vicarage was ordained, but the church was served by a stipendiary curate."

In Kirkby's Inquest, which was made A.D. 1284, the Church is said to have been endowed with six (or sixteen) bovates of land.* In the latter part of the same century "Robert Constable de Flaynburg gave one oxgang of land in this place (Flamborough). He also gave to the Church of St. Oswald here, towards supporting two altars therein."†

See also about the tithe of fish (chapter on "Ancient Families," p. 84).

An ordination of a Vicarage was made on the 30th of May, 1310 (cf. Lawton's Collections).

At the suppression of the greater monasteries, A.D. 1538, the Rectory of Flamborough was valued at £32 ‡ and in the 42nd year of Queen Elizabeth, a grant of the Rectory of Flamborough was made to Milo Sandys and Edward Rhodes.

In 1643 it passed into the possession of Sir Thomas Wilsford, of Hoding, in the Parish of Kingstone, Kent, who was a relative of Sandys. Sir Thomas Wilsford thus became the Lay Impropriator of the Benefice. By an indenture, dated 1643, he gives to a younger son, who was about to be married, . . . "the parsonage or Rectory impropriate of Flamborough in the County of York with the rights . . . thereof and of and in the Advowson of the Vicaridge of the Church of Flam-

* Kirkby's Inquest, Surtees Society, Vol. 49, p. 55.

† Burton's Monasticon Eboracense.

‡ See document quoted in Prickett's History of Bridlington Priory, pp. 33, 96.

borough aforesaid and in all free chapples thereunto belonging and of and in the donation advowson and free disposition thereof. . . ."

At the time of the Inclosure (1766) Robert Wilsford was Impropriator. It is stated in the Inclosure Act that "Robert Wilsford Esquire an Infant is Impropriator of the Rectory of Flamboro aforesaid And as such or otherwise is intitled to all Tythes . . . and all other Ecclesiastical dues . . . except the accustomed . . . surplice fees which belong to the Curate of the said Parish nominated and appointed by the said Impropriator and who pays him a yearly stipend for doing Spiritual Duty in the said Parish and the said Robert Wilsford as Impropriator as aforesaid is also owner of and intitled to 6 oxgangs of Glebe Land and 3 of the said Cottage rights." It is also ordered that "the old Inclosures and Tenements . . . shall be charged . . . and provided with the Payment of a yearly Sum of £287 10s. to the said Robert Wilsford his Heirs and Assigns in lieu . . . for all manner of Tythes and Ecclesiastical Dues . . . save tythe fish . . . and surplice fees as aforesaid." A monument to his memory is in the south aisle of the chancel of Flamborough Church, upon which he is described as "Sometime Impropriator of this Parish."

In 1816 the Impropriatorship and Patronage belonged to Mr. Robert Wilsford Coupland, of Hull. They were purchased in that year by Walter Strickland, Esq., and now belong to his great grandson, Clement A. Cottrell Dormer, Esq.

In Ecton's Thesaurus, second edition, dated 1754,

p. 535, it is stated that the patronage belonged to "the Archbishop of York and Walter Strickland alternately," and in Lawton's Collections (1840) that it belonged to "Sir George Strickland, Bart., and the Archbishop of York alternately." But I have not found any evidence to confirm these statements.

In Lawton's collections relative to the dioceses of York and Ripon it is stated of Flamborough "The Church is valued in Pope Nicholas's taxation at £16 13s. 4d.; in 1707 the Curacy was valued at £16; and in the Parliamentary Survey, vol. xvii., p. 401, it is stated that the Impropriation is worth £208, the minister being paid £48. It was augmented in 1767 with £200, in 1796 with £200, and in 1814 with £1,400."

In 1843, during the Incumbency of the Rev. John Walker, the late Walter Strickland, Esq., was instrumental in having the present Vicarage built, and, in the year 1861, he made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the benefice of Flamborough, a yearly rent charge of £24 upon certain land in Flamborough.*

In the present year (1894), an anonymous gift of £920 has been made for the increase of the income of the Vicar of Flamborough, through the Bishop of Beverley (Dr. Crosthwaite). This has been met by a grant of £700 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and by a further grant of £300 from the Diocesan Church Extension Society. This may be further increased, and the whole will make a much needed addition to the very inadequate stipend of

* London *Gazette* for October 15, 1861.

the Vicar, the gross value of which is now only £113 19s. 0d.

Epitaphs in the Old Churchyard.

Catherine Major, 1790.

In the 105th year of her age.

To help the helpless in the time of need,
And ease the labours of my sex with speed;
To save the Infant and the tender Wife,
Was the employment of my mortal life.
Many from pains my skilful hands did free,
But none from certain death could rescue me;
My time on earth is gone, my life is past,
And you must surely follow me at last.

Ann Kay, 1795.

Afflictions sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain;
Till God did please to give me ease,
And freed me of my pain.

This occurs three times in the Churchyard, and in each case the last line varies.

On the stone of William Shepherd, 1865, it is

And take away my pain.

On that of Esther Pick, 1839, it is

And free me from my pain.

Margaret Gray, 1799.

Oh! what is death? 'tis life's last shore,
Where vanities are vain no more;
Where all pursuits their jail obtain,
And life is all retouch'd again.

Ann Cookcroft, 1802.

Short was my life, the longer is my rest,
God calls them first whom He loves best.

WILLIAM BROWN, a Fisherman,
Who suffered in Bridlington Bay, 30th October, 1807.

Stop Passenger, to this sad shrine draw near,
And pay to BROWN the tribute of a tear;
If youth or worth Death's shafts could turn aside,
Thou needs't not here have wept nor HE have died;
Make haste repent, by faith to Jesus flee,
Secure a blisful Immortality.

JOHN THOMPSON, fisherman.
Drowned January 10th, 1814, aged 28.

From home he went with mind most free,
His livelihood to gain at sea;
He ne'er returned, a furious wave,
Cast him into a watery grave;
A grave in motion term'd the deep,
Left child and widow for to weep.

MARY BROWN.
January 26, 1823.

She was! but words are wanting to say what;
Think what a wife should be, and She was that.

This is also found on the stone of Mary Bailey, 1839 and on that of Elizabeth Caisley, 1871, as follows:—

She was! but words are wanting to
Say what; think what a wife
Should be and She was that.

JAMES SPIKE. 1828.

In quiet may thy dust repose,
Beneath this friendly stone;
When living best was lov'd by those
To whom thou best was known.

WILLIAM MORRIS.
June 20, 1831.

As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away,
So he that goeth down to the grave shall come up no more.

JANE KAY.

August 31st, 1832.

77.

And that since death is the end of all men
Without exception, it is high time for the
Living to lay it to heart.

MARY FELL. 1834.

Farewell my Child and Husband too
As Wife and Mother now I've done with you,
Therefore weep not for me since it's in vain
Who sleep in Christ in Heaven shall meet again.

THOMAS STORK.

Oft hath the Sea confess'd thy power
And given me back at thy command;
It could not, Lord, my life devour,
Safe in the hollow of thine hand.

March 16, 1839 a^d. 61.

JOHN THOMPSON.

June 11th, 1839. 26.

O Cruel Death that would no longer spare
A Beloved Son the object of my care
Whilst in this world ere he reached is bloom
Alas he's hurried hence to is eternal home.

WILLIAM ROBSON.

June 4, 1841.

84.

we'v seen the age of child and youth
we'v basked in manhoods sun
we'v trod the weary steps of age
but now our race is run.

MILCAH WILSON.

1841.

Aged 21 years.

Acrostic.

Mild, modest, gentlest of thy kind,
In life exemplary, in death resigned.
Loved one! thy soul to kindred heaven hath flown
Celestial beings now thee a sister own,
And fled with thee my brightest hopes are gone
Heaven dealt the blow, and heaven's blest will be done!
Wilt thou dear shade! still smile upon my path?
In joys celestial, think of friends on earth?
Lost to my love! yet thou art all to me!
Sweet to the memory shalt thy goodness be,
Oft shall thy lover o'er thine ashes sigh;
Nor cease to mourn thee, till we meet on high.

THOMAS CASTLE.

March 10, 1843.

Here lie a generous pair,
Now number'd with the dead,
Whose bounteous hands have oft supplied
The hungry poore with bread.

HANNAH BIELBY. 1852.

Weep not oh! loved friends, at my speedy decay,
The heavenly gardener removed me in love;
The care and the thorns, that lie thick in your way,
Are unknown to me here, in these regions above.

To bloom in his glory, is my sweetest employ,
My dearest desire we shall yet meet again,
In the realms of delight where celestial bliss:
Shall the wonders of providence wisely explain.

HENRY BRIDE HALL.

14 years. 1855.

While yet of tender years and weak,
Afflictions bade his frame decline;
And legibly upon his cheek,
Consumption wrote the youth is mine.

ELIZA MILSON. 1859.

7 years 5 months.

Oh, see how soon the Flowers of life decay,
How soon terrestrial pleasure fade away;
This star of comfort, for a moment given,
Just rose on earth: then set to rise in Heaven.

HANNAH BILTON. 28 December, 1859.

Handmaid of Jesus Christ well done, well done,
Thy work is finish'd, thou the prize hast won;
Thou wast, while passing through this vale of strife,
A tender mother and a faithful wife.

RICHARD DANBY. 1862.

All you young men as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so must you be,
Prepare yourselves to follow me.

ELIZABETH MAINPRIZE. 1869.

Stay, passenger and view thy fate,
Stand and compose thy minde;
And allways think within thyself,
Thou'rt but one step behind.

This is found again on the tombstone of Thomas Seller, 1859.

GEORGE NEWTON, 1869.

74 years.

A WRETCHED, POOR, AND HELPLESS
WORM ON THY KIND ARMS I FALL.

The ages on the headstones to the Cockroft family are

WM. COCKROFT, January 13th,	1848,	94 years.
HANNAH COCKROFT, May 23rd,	1848,	93 years.
JOHN, (son of above),	1866,	78 years.
ELIZABETH,	1872,	81 years.

JOHN WARCUP, 1876, 74 years.
MARY WARCUP, daughter of
William Cockroft, 1891, 100 years.

Thy toils, at length, have reached a close,
No more remains for thee to do;
Away, away to thy repose,
Beyond the reach of sin and woe.

The epitaph to Catherine Major, aged 105 years, has been given on page 36.

On a tablet in the Church to the memory of a former vicar, the Rev. M. Heblethwayte, B.D., is the following couplet:—

An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave,
Legions of angels can't keep me there.

NEW CHURCHYARD.

The ground for the addition to the churchyard, on the north side of the road, was given by Mrs. Cottrell Dormer, of Danes' Dyke House, Flamborough. A voluntary rate was levied to defray the cost of the wall and fencing round it. It was consecrated by Archbishop Thomson, in March, A.D. 1878.

CHANTRY.

"There was an ancient Chantry ordained in this Church at the Altar of S. Katherine ye Virgin for the souls of . . . de Constable . . which family were patrons of it." This extract is taken from Torre's Manuscript; and is followed by a list of Cantarists from 1359 to 1536.

List of Vicars.

(Compiled by the Rev. H. W. Rigby, M.A.)

John Dawefielde,
Entry in Register of his burial, specified as "late Curate of the Parish," in April, 1570

1565-1598 Robert Smith, Curate (probably to 1600).
1600-1602 Marmaduke Langdale, Curate (probably to 1604).
1604 ..... Charles Langdale.
..... 1608 William Pettrill or Petrie, Curate.
1608-1612 Andrewe Marvell, Curate (also specified as "Minister").
1612-1614 Richard Champneys, Curate.
1614-1631 Thomas Fothergill, Curate.
1631-1639 Robert Kidson, Curate.
1639 ..... Ellis Warao, Curate.
..... 1659 Not able to trace the list.
1660-1673 Ellis Weycoe, Curate.

* 1660 ..... Timothie W...elsditt, Curate.
1662 ..... John Broadley, or Brodlay, or Bradley, Curate.
1664 ..... Robert Lusk, Curate.
1672 .... Postgaite, Curate.

1673-1693 George Young.
1693-1710 Thomas Smith.
1710-1740 John Topham.
1740-1743 John Prudem.

* These, though appearing in the Register, were probably Curates temporarily in Charge.

1743-1786	Cornelius Rickaby.
1786-1792	John Henderson.
1792-1816	Montague Heblethwayte.
1817-1835	William Kendall.
1835-1836	Christopher Blackwell.
1836-1851	John Walker.
1851-1856	John Furniss Ogle.
1856-1866	Richard Hardy Blanshard.
1866-1890	John Farrar Wilkinson.
1890	Henry William Rigby.

I acknowledge, with many thanks, information received for these two chapters from the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson, M.A., Rector of Folkton; the Rev. H. W. Rigby, M.A., Vicar of Flamborough; Miss Cottrell Dormer, Danes' Dyke House, Flamborough; Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., The College, Durham; and Mr. Robinson Redhead, Churchwarden of Flamborough.

ROBERT FISHER.

THE NORTH LANDING, ETC.

A FOOTPATH along the cliff to the left leads to Thornwick and other bays. Every visitor should go at least a few hundred yards along it for a good view of the North Landing. Returning and descending straight down towards the beach, the visitor soon reaches the

Engine House.—This engine was bought in 1875. It is used for hauling the boats up the very steep slope of the landing, and is of great use to the fishermen. Just below it, on the right, is the

Life Boat.—The Life Boat Station of the Royal National Life Boat Institution at Flamborough was formed in 1871, and is managed by a committee, of which Mr. James Woodhouse is the Hon. Secretary. There are two life boats at Flamborough, one at the North Landing, and one at the South Landing; they were launched for the first time on November 21st and 22nd, 1871.

The boat at the South Landing was "The St. Michael's, Paddington." It was so called because a sum of £640 was presented to the National Life Boat Institution, in 1871, by the parishioners of St. Michael's, Paddington, "to defray the cost of the new life boat establishment" at Flamborough Head. The boat at the North Landing was called "The Gertrude."

Both the boats first stationed at Flamborough have,

however, been removed. The boat at present on the North Station is the gift of the late Mrs. M. A. Preston, of Lytham, who bequeathed a sum of money to the Institution to defray the cost of the boat, which is named the "Mary Frederick." The South Station boat bears the name, "Matthew Middlewood;" the generous donor being Mr. George Middlewood, of Torquay. The first mentioned boat is thirty-four feet long, eight feet wide; the other measures thirty-three feet by eight feet.

Each boat carries thirteen picked men as a crew: first and second coxswain, ten oarsmen, and one bowman. Owing to the rocky nature of the coast, life boat carriages cannot be used, and it takes from ten to twenty men in addition to the crew to launch either of these boats and haul it to the house again. The North Landing is the most difficult station on the coast of Yorkshire, but in ten minutes after the men have commenced work the launch is made. If, however, the wind is blowing a heavy gale from the north or north-east, it is impossible to get the boat out at this station. This boat-house is open daily during the season from ten to five, when visitors can see both the boat and its fittings.

The North Station boat has been launched four times on service. On one of the occasions assistance was rendered to fishing-boats in distress. The South Station has a record of nine launches on service, and eight lives saved.

Boats and Caves.—The only large cave which can be entered from the beach on foot is that one called Robin

Lyth's Hole,* and that only at low tide. It is very well worth seeing. The visitor, as he nears the mouth of the cave seawards, should not forget in his enjoyment of the scene before him to turn and mark well the magnificent cave itself. If the tide be very low, "the Arches" beyond and to the right may also be seen, but it is not wise for strangers when alone to be venturesome. For other caves a boat can be obtained during the season; the visitor making his own terms with the boatmen. The finest view of the cliffs and caves is thus obtained. A row under the cliffs in fine weather is always enjoyable, and those who go out fishing often have very good sport.

Taking the caves in order: from the North Landing to the left, off Thornwick, are the *Church* and the *Smuggler's* caves; from the North Landing to the right are the *King and Queen* Rocks, the *Brail* cave (which can be only entered at low tide), the *St. George's Hole* right under the Brail Head (which can be entered at nearly high tide), and *Adam and Eve* Rocks, at Selwick. Under the Rocket Station is the *Common Hole*, and near it the *Pigeon Hole* or *Dovecote*, and *Kirk Hole*. These caves are very fine.

The walk along the cliffs to the right leads to the Lighthouse, a distance of one and a-half miles. The visitor can refer to the map for the names of the promontories, etc. Just before reaching Brail Head is a splendid view of the King and Queen Rocks.

The Lighthouse and the Coast Guard Station are

* Robin Lyth is said to have been a notorious smuggler.

described in chapter V. On the easternmost point of the headland is

The Rocket House, or *Fog Signal Station*. Signals are fired every ten minutes in foggy weather. Beyond the Lighthouse

The Stacks, with a splendid view of Bridlington Bay, are worth seeing.

The Fishing Industry is thus described by Mr. John Duke, of Flamborough:—"In spite of natural disadvantages owing to the rocky nature of the coast, the fishermen of Flamborough continue their dangerous pursuit, and sea fishing is the chief occupation of the people.

The winter fishing begins about the middle of October. There are 120 fishermen thus employed during the winter, who own at the North and South Landings about eighty boats (cobles). These boats vary in length from sixteen to nineteen feet. In south winds the men fish from the North Landing, but with north winds from the South Landing, and go from half-a-mile to seven or eight miles out to sea. The usual plan is to start at night and return in the morning. Each boat is manned by three men, and carries three lines, each of which is 1080 yards long or more and has on it eighteen score of hooks three yards apart, which are baited with mussels, whelks, etc. The mode of fishing is as follows:—The line is fastened to an anchor, and the "shooting of the line" is commenced by throwing the anchor overboard, a large float or "dan" being attached to it to mark its position. The boat then sails away, paying out the line; the second line is joined to the first, and the third in its turn to the second, until there is a total length of line, with

hooks, of over 3,200 yards. The catch, of course, varies immensely, but the fishermen consider thirty stone a fairly good one. During last winter the catch in a single boat once amounted to as much as 200 stone.

The fish caught are chiefly cod, with some skate, ling, haddock, cat-fish, and occasionally halibut. Every fisherman sells his own fish on the beach, by auction, to the local dealers. The fish are then packed in hampers, and carried up the very steep ascent of the North Landing on donkeys. It is then re-packed in boxes or barrels (very rarely hampers), and is carted to the station. The fish must be at the station by two p.m., or the fish train is gone for that day. This journey by road is a serious hindrance to the fishing industry at Flamborough. It adds greatly to the cost of putting the fish on the market, and sometimes there is not time to get it fresh into the market at all. The fishermen of Flamborough *long for a line of railway.*

The winter fishing season ends on Good Friday. At that time the men, if so inclined, change partners for the crab-fishing which now comes in, though long-line fishing is also continued. Most of the larger boats are now laid up, and the men use the sixteen or sixteen and a-half feet boats, two men in a boat. A crab-pot is a cage, made of hazel rods covered with netting, ballasted with iron, and about sixteen inches square. Each boat works from thirty to forty of these crab-pots. They put the pots in the sea at the beginning of the season, and go to haul them up every morning as the weather permits. This goes on until the end of the season, about the end of July. In

a severe storm two years ago, more than 1,000 of these crab-pots were lost.

These men also work the long-line fishing; two lines to each boat. The fish caught are the same kind as before, though very much less in quantity.

Although I said the crab season ended in July, some go on crabbing until the October fishing begins again; but, this being the breeding season for crabs, it is a very destructive practice, and ought not to be allowed.

The herring-fishing begins on August 1st. The Flamborough herring-fishing has decreased on account of herrings fetching such low prices. There used to be thirty boats in the herring-fishing, but now only fifteen are in use. These are large boats, thirty feet or more long, and carry four men each. These men start at the beginning of the season from home, but owing to there being no harbour at Flamborough, they generally leave their boats at Scarborough (occasionally at Bridlington) from Saturday till Monday, for the Flamborough fishermen will never fish on Sunday. The catch of herrings is never brought in at Flamborough, it would be impossible to get it away by train soon enough. The Flamborough men generally take it to Scarborough or Bridlington."

To emphasize the desire of the Flamborough fishermen for a railway, expressed above by Mr. Duke, there is added here the following resolution unanimously passed at the last quarterly meeting of the North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee, on the proposal of Mr. J. V. Mainprize, County Councillor for the Flamborough Division :—

"That the Committee expresses its sympathy with the Flamborough fishermen at the great disadvantage and loss they must suffer through the want of railway accommodation; that we believe the supply of such accommodation would greatly develop the fishing industry at that place, and we hope the time is not far distant when the Directors of the North Eastern Railway Company will see their way to provide such facilities as are required; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Directors."

This is not the first attempt to bring this important matter before the Directors of the North Eastern Railway Company, a deputation appointed by a public meeting of the inhabitants having previously waited upon them. It is hoped that, owing to the increasing popularity of Bridlington Quay and Flamborough, this extension of the Company's system will soon be made.

It seems likely that "a lift" will soon be placed at the North Landing, or perhaps a tram-line laid down from the beach to the top of the cliff, which would be worked by the stationary engine which is already there.

In connection with fishing, it may be interesting to mention that the following articles have been found inside codfish caught off Flamborough:—1. A doll made of wood, about six inches long, with a woollen dress. 2. A pair of spectacles, not broken. 3. A coral necklace. 4. In 1893, in a huge cod, fifty-nine hooks baited with whelks, but no snoods (strings) attached to them.

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

FLAMBOROUGH seems so evidently to bear its derivation in its name, "the place of the flame," that we feel inclined to say, as of a good story, if it is not true it ought to be. Nine cyclopædias out of ten would give you this derivation right off as though there was no doubt about it. I doubt it for the following reasons :—

1. In Domesday Book the name is written Flaneburg.

2. "Flane" is the Norse for arrow or sword, to which the head, known long before the village existed, bears a striking resemblance.

3. There is no proof of any flame, beyond that of beacon fires, existing there before a century back. The beacon fires were lighted at various places round the coast, so Flamborough would deserve no distinguishing name on that score.

But surely there is an ancient tower which seems made for the purpose of a lighthouse! That proves the danger of jumping to a conclusion. That the tower was used as a look-out is tolerably certain, but that any light was shown from it is unsupported by any book, remains of a lantern, or even local tradition. The beacon fire was lighted on the Beacon Hill a little to the south of the Church, and by its blaze passed its news on to the Bainton Beacon. But not only is the existence of the tower as a lighthouse unsupported by evidence on the

custom of the time, it is contradicted by the evidence we have.

The present lighthouse was erected owing to the representations of Mr. B. Milne, Collector of Customs at Bridlington. He had been struck with the terrible tribute demanded by Father Neptune from the vessels which passed the head, no less than 174 being wrecked in thirty-six years, an average of nearly five a year. The Trinity House, who have the management of all the lighthouses round the coast, listened to these representations, and built the present structure. The actual builder was Mr. John Matson, of Bridlington, who erected it without the aid of external scaffolding. In these days some great contractor from London would have had the work, which reminds us that at one time provincial towns stood much higher in importance than now, one cause among others having been that all the money and talent had not then been attracted to one centre. The result of Mr. Milne's endeavours was that for some years after Flamborough Head witnessed not a single wreck. The building was begun and completed in the year 1806. All this points to the fact that previous to this there was no lighthouse at Flamborough.

The lighthouse stands 85 feet high, and 250 feet above the level of the sea. It is a brick structure painted white. The scrupulous whiteness outside, however, pales before the almost painful cleanliness within. The stairs and banisters might be standards for the kingdom as to the pitch cleanliness can be brought to. Considering also the nature of oil, which forms such a large ingredient of the whole, it is wonderful how they manage to banish every

trace of it except the smell. A curious regulation about this oil is that the keepers are not allowed to say how much is burnt. Now, I can understand a tradesman refusing to reveal the secrets of his business to a possible rival, but surely no one would think of setting up an opposition lighthouse! The light is a revolving one, shewing two white and one red colours at intervals of thirty seconds. You will be astonished at first sight of the lamp that the wick seems so small for a light which is seen twenty miles off. That the distance is true I can vouch for, having seen the light from the high ground above Driffield, fully twenty miles off. Of course the light is magnified many millions of times. The glass which transmits the red light is coloured by a preparation of gold. It is curious to read, on the unimpeachable evidence of Professor Faraday, that some economists advised a piece of red bunting instead of the costly gold preparation, but the result was that, owing to the intense glare, the light penetrated through the warp and the woof of the bunting, carrying only the faintest tinge of red. One does like to read of the economists being out of it sometimes.

Just as the time for seeing the beasts at the Zoological Gardens is the feeding time, so the time for being in the lighthouse would be when the lamp is lighted. But this is just the time when you are not allowed there, and, as far as I have heard, neither bribes nor entreaties have sufficed to gain an entrance. I have not even heard that an evening newspaper reporter has managed it, so if that be the case, you may be sure it is impossible.

The lighthouse, which is the protection of ships, is the

destruction of birds. Attracted by the light, numbers of ducks, redwings, and fieldfares, flying straight from Scandinavia, dash themselves with such force against the glass that they are killed on the spot. The late Vicar of Flamborough told me that about the time of migration he has picked up as many as two dozen lying dead around the lighthouse. I have read that as many as seventeen dozen starlings have been picked up at once, but that, as the good old falsifier Herodotus would express it, is, "What they say."

A gratuity is expected from those visiting the lighthouse, which is open daily between sunrise and sunset.

The cost of the lighthouse is about £600 a year, and is met by a toll levied on all ships which pass, much as in old days all conveyances using certain roads were made to pay towards their maintenance. The toll far exceeds the cost, and yields a handsome profit to the brethren of the Trinity House, London, under whose management it is.

The Coastguard.

Any one viewing Flamborough with a smuggler's eye would pronounce that it was made for the purpose. What with the natural caves, what with the accessible creeks, what with the deep water under the miles of cliff, making it easy for the contraband goods to be hauled from the boat to the surface, smugglers in the past must have had "high old times."

Smuggling was very rife in Flamborough in years gone by. This is testified to by the fact of many houses still

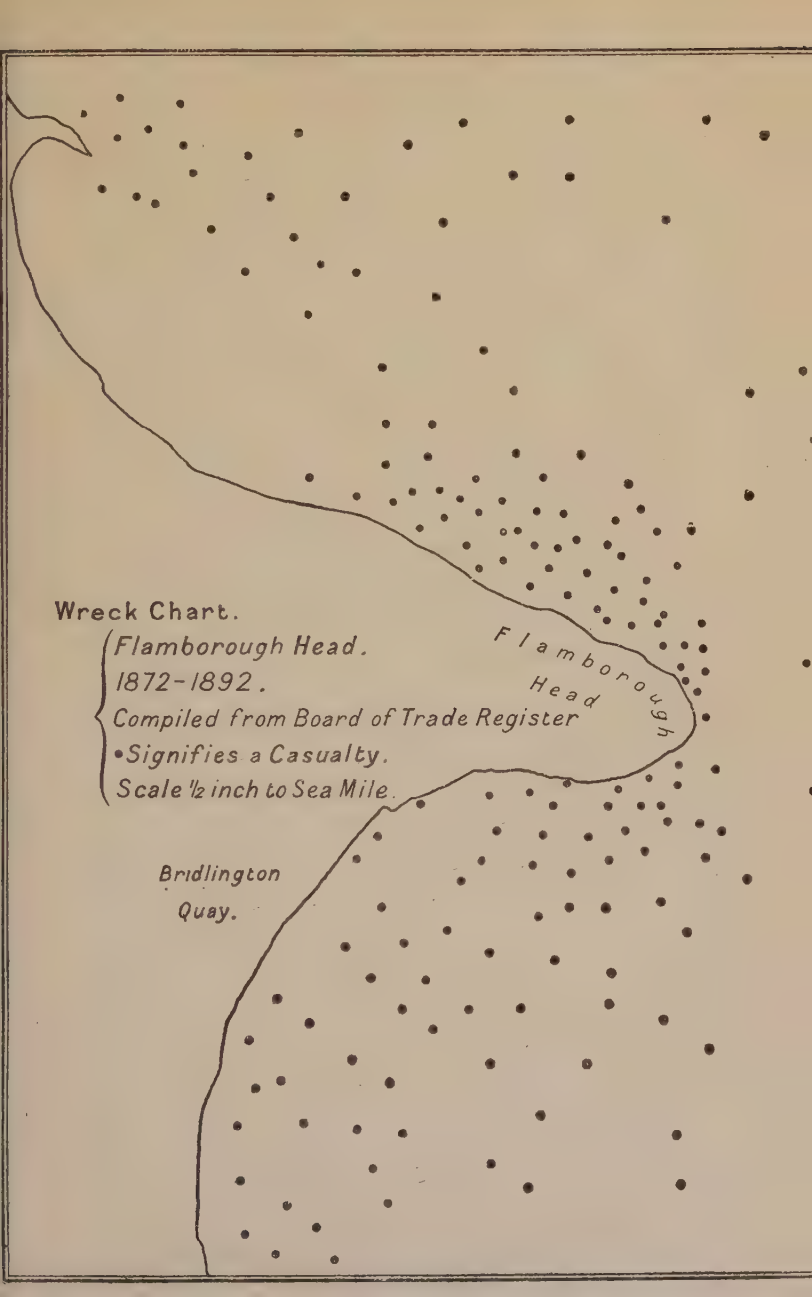
retaining the smuggler's hole, a large receptacle running right through the house, the opening of which is difficult to find. There are farmers still living who can remember it was no uncommon thing for them to have their horses and waggons taken out in the night. They were not alarmed, by morning all would be returned, and a keg of brandy left at their door as a substantial recompense. Smuggling has now become a very mean affair, a few cakes of tobacco, obtained from a "coper," and hidden under the fishing nets to escape observation, occasionally a bottle of spirits from the same source, make up the sum total of which her Majesty's Revenue is defrauded. This is partly due to the abolition of irritating and excessive duties, partly to a better appreciation of the duties of citizenship, but above all to the effectual way in which their work is performed by the Coastguard.

Every inch of the coast is patrolled by the Coastguard. It is under either a District or Division or Station or Detachment. All, whether officers or men, have served in the Royal Navy. At Flamborough it is a Station under the command of an Officer. They are located between the Lighthouse and the sea, and although their chief duty is the defence of the coast in time of war, and even to serve in ships of war if necessary, yet on shore no duty is so rigorously exacted of them as the prevention of smuggling.

Day and night the coast is watched. On the most blustering drenching night there is the Coastguard on the watch. There are six men at the station here, and they watch by turns. In days gone by a favourite dodge was to send information that smuggling would be attempted

at some place a few miles off, the Preventive men, as they were then called, were lured away, and the smuggler safely ran ashore. How profitable it was may be best learnt from the fact that the smuggler never cared about losing his vessel if only he could land his contraband goods. "Preventive men" is a very good name for the Coastguard Service, their special mission is to prevent the contraband trade which would certainly spring up if the watch were relaxed.

On the Coastguard is devolved the duty of reporting the number of every ship that passes the Head. The passing ship exhibits her number by means of flags, and this is telegraphed up to the Government, and to Lloyds. You may see there are two wires running from the signalling station. The reason is that although things work in harmony now, in case of disagreement each would be independent of the other. Besides the Station, the Coast-Guard have also the Tower for signalling purposes. This tower is private property, and is rented by the Government There is a feature about the Tower which is worth stating You think an Englishman can do as he likes with his own but the owner of the Tower could not pull it down if he wished to. It is a landmark, and must remain. For my own part I wish there were a few more landmarks, for this age seems to have no respect for anything it can turn a penny by. A short distance from Flamborough was the old beacon of Speeton. It was not legally a landmark, but was of great interest to all lovers of antiquity. It was in nobody's way, and afforded innocent delight to many. In the jubilee year it was displaced to make way for a gigantic bonfire, and, when it was sought to replace it,


Wreck Chart.
Flamborough Head.
1872-1892.
Compiled from Board of Trade Register
•Signifies a Casualty.
Scale ½ inch to Sea Mile.
Flamborough Head
Bridlington Quay.

some idiot was found to have sawn it up for firewood. There are times when I lament that the cat-o'-nine-tails has fallen into disuse.

On stormy nights the Coastguard are usually very busy, for they are directly responsible for saving life and the use of the rocket apparatus. The life-boat belongs to a voluntary association, and is manned by a crew responsible to them alone. No department of government can call the association to account in case of failure of duty. They might leave a sinking ship at the mercy of a craven crew, if it were not for the Coastguard. The Officer in charge has a right to call for any vessel to go to the rescue of another, and any seafaring man to help, and any farmer to lend his waggons and horses for the launch under a penalty of £50 in case of refusal. Far distant be the day when such powers have to be put in force. It is no uncommon thing for the Coastguard to have to help to man the life-boat. They manage the rocket apparatus, by means of which a rope is shot out to a ship in distress. Made fast at both ends, communication is established with the shore, and those in danger landed.

The Coastguard must also act as receiver of wreck. Legally everything washed ashore belongs to the Crown in default of the rights of the Lord of the Manor. The flotsam and jetsam of the sea are vigorously looked after, and many are the tales of people having to disgorge who thought they had picked up an "unconsidered trifle." Not only so, when an abandoned vessel comes ashore it is the duty of the Coastguard to board her, and keep her safe from plunder. Maritime morality is as elastic as

agricultural, men who would scorn to take a penny think lightly of taking turnips, apples, and eggs. So no one looks very grave if an otherwise honest man helps himself to a few copper bolts or coils of rope from a derelict ship.

The pay of a Chief Officer of Coastguard is 7s. 4d. a day, and of an ordinary member 2s. 11d., out of which he has to provide his food and part of his clothing.

A. N. Cooper.

FLAMBOROUGH: ITS DIALECT.

WHAT, we may ask, is the meaning and derivation of this well-known place-name that gives its title to the noble promontory to which every school-boy has pointed his finger on the map?

Flamborough and light seem to be so inseparably connected together, that the first syllable of the word is generally thought to be merely another form of *flame*. And this simple explanation is probably so far the true one. For generations Flamborough has been associated with beacons of various kinds, used as guides to warn seafarers of the dangers of the coast or the landsmen of some approaching foe. We must bear in mind, however, that the place has not always been called Flamborough. "Flame," too, being a word of Latin derivation, could originally hardly have been linked with *borough*. The old designation was Flaneburg, which is the way the name was written at the time of the Norman Conquest, while in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the word appears as Flaynburgh. This, then, we must remember, is the right form of the name of the place; and if we enquire for an explanation of this ancient word, we find that the derivation of the first part of it is by no means certain. That it is Anglo-Scandinavian there can, I think, be no doubt. Possibly *Flayn* may correspond with the Norse *flein*, which means a clearing in a wood—a word

which is thought by some philologists to be found in the Danish village names Fleninge and Flensted, and possibly others. Or, to adopt another supposition, there is an old Danish personal name *Flen* or *Flein* (Icelandic) that is supposed by others to form part of certain place-names ending in *borg* and *sted*: thus Flensborg would mean the borough of Flen, and on this hypothesis Flensted might be said to mean the place or abode of Flen. So that Flaynburgh may be interpreted as either the *burgh* in the forest clearing, or Flayn's (Flen's) borough. This latter seems on the whole to be the more probable solution of the two. And next, as to the meaning of *burgh* or *borough*, we feel that we are here treading on surer ground. This common suffix in place-names is variously written as follows:—Old English, *burgh* or *burg*; Danish *borg*; High German, *burg*; Anglo-Saxon, *byrig*, and signifies a place (probably on high or rising ground) fortified by a wall. We find the termination *burgh*, *bury*, or *borough* in hundreds of place-names in this country at the present day which originally had this meaning.

At what precise period Flaynburgh became changed to Flamborough it is hard to say with any degree of certainty; but that this transition took place there is no room left for doubt.

It may therefore be asserted that in all probability Flaynburgh got its name long before the time of the Norman Conquest from its being the site of the fortified abode of one Flen or Flein, and that after the Middle Ages the name was transformed to Flamborough, from the fact of lights or beacons having been a prominent

feature in the history and traditions of this commanding site.

It should be added, however, that the foregoing statements as to the meaning of *Flam* are given with hesitation and doubtfulness. Until some clearer light is shed upon the pre-Norman history of Flamborough than that which at present surrounds it, nothing certain can be said as to the origin of the first syllable of this interesting place-name. Many theories have been expressed upon the subject by various writers, but at best they are but theories. Camden, for example, would connect the name with Flensborg, a town of the Angles; while others, already alluded to, seem incapable of associating *Flam* with any other idea than that of light. Possibly the derivation will never be known with any degree of certitude, and therefore we must rest content with what are, after all, only surmises.

But not alone in the name of the place itself do traces of the early Anglo-Scandinavian settlements show themselves, the every-day talk of the Flamborough folk bears ample testimony to the same thing. The dialect of the district is full of Danish or Norse words and expressions; so much so, indeed, that the speech of the older people might not inappropriately be termed Anglo-Scandinavian. Some of the best elements of the English language are to be found in the pure and telling tongue of these older inhabitants. It is a melancholy fact that the ordinary language of the rising generation compares unfavourably with that of the past; it is at best but a kind of mongrel speech which lacks that force and raciness that the earlier language possessed to such a striking degree.

Those who come to East Yorkshire from the South of England are always impressed by the speech of the native country folk: every district, indeed, throughout the length and breadth of the land has its linguistic peculiarities, but none more so than that of which we are treating. It is not perhaps quite fully understood how largely Norse or Northern the Flamborough speech is. This interesting feature may be traced not only in the use of dialectical words which are current coin with many of the people in this district, to which I shall briefly allude presently, but also to the prevailing usage with regard to many of the vowel sounds. Striking though these are, we must be content here with but one or two illustrations.

Certainly one of our most characteristic vowel sounds in East Yorkshire is in the pronunciation of *u* and *ou*, which in the dialect may practically be regarded as one sound, the only difference being that in the latter case it is generally more sustained than in the other. The Yorkshire *u* is sounded as in the word *full*, and not as in *run*. And hence the ugly *ou*-sound of ordinary English, as heard, for instance, in *out*, is invariably avoided in the dialect, where the softer and more euphonious *u*-sound takes it place. Thus *out* becomes *oot; round*, *roond; hound*, *hoond; found*, *foond*, or rather *fund*, the *oo* in this case being shorter than in the other examples given, with many more besides. In fact, it would be more accurate to say that our Yorkshire *u* is the earlier and more correct pronunciation of that sound, and that the English *u* or *ou* are deviations from it. And, further, the dialectic pronunciation of such words as *out*, *bound*,

ground, *round*, *town*, which might be written *ut*, *bund*, *grund*, *rund*, *tun*, are the truer forms of the words themselves, and to this day in Denmark or Norway we hear these and many other corresponding words pronounced precisely as they are at Flamborough.

It is amusing sometimes to hear the mistakes that people from other parts of the country fall into over this treatment of the *ou*-sound. It is told, for example, of a recorder of one of our large towns, that on asking a man who appeared before him in court what his occupation was, he received the following reply: "Ah shoots 'errins." Again, it was said that a certain woman, who was living at York some years ago, complained on one occasion to the colonel of a regiment quartered in that city because, as she put it, whenever she passed the barracks the soldiers were "awlus shootin' at her!" Instances of mistakes of this kind might be indefinitely multiplied, but we must pass on to the work before us.

The treatment of the vowel *i* in the local speech is noteworthy. Thus the personal pronoun *I* is pronounced *ah*—a usage which is in harmony with that which prevails in the dialect of South Jutland and North Slesvig; while the *e*-sound of the same vowel, in many words, is another case in point, showing, as it does, an exact agreement with the pronunciation of the same vowel over the whole of Scandinavia. For instance, in many words such as *bind*, *find*, *blind*, etc., we do not in the local dialect pronounce the *i* as in the ordinary pronunciation of these words, but as we should if they were spelt *binnd*, *finnd*, *blinnd*, etc. Or, to take another example, the East Yorkshire pronunciation of

the ordinary *a*-sound is remarkable, and bears a close resemblance to the *æ*-sound in Danish: it is not easy to indicate this sound by ordinary methods, it must be heard to be appreciated. It may be said, however, that the Yorkshire *a* and the Danish *æ* are pure single vowel-sounds, and practically identical, while the ordinary English *a* is a double vowel-sound. This is a point which deserves special and careful notice.

The comparison between the vowel-sounds of the dialect and those of ordinary English might be drawn out to a considerable length, but our space will not admit of a full treatment of the subject here.

In order, however, to show how thoroughly Norse the Flamborough speech is, we may now give certain words as examples of that salient feature from the traditional language of the people in this district.

The sea-fog, as it rises and curls over the frowning cliffs, hiding the prospect and rendering the navigation along the coast dangerous, is called a *roke*, or rather *rauk*, for such is the true pronunciation of the word, and is exactly the same term which is used on the opposite shore in the folk-speech of Jutland for a drizzling rain driven by the wind. Or if we go down the steep road which leads to the North Landing in company with one of the fishermen, he may remark to you that the way is *brant* (steep)—a word which is found in Sweden in the same sense, and in Denmark under the form *brat*; hence the common saying in East Yorkshire, as *brant* as a *hoos-sahd*. The common Yorkshire pronunciation of *leak* is *leck*—a sounding which is identical with that on the eastern side of the North Sea. Perhaps there is no

better instance of an old Norse word still in daily use in the dialect then *luk*, in the sense of to weed; this is the same word as the Icelandic *lok* (a weed), which we see again in the modern Danish *luge* (to weed.) The common rush which grows in moist, or, as we say in the dialect, *sumpy* places, is called a *seave*, which is the Yorkshire form of the Scandinavian *siv*, with the same meaning. Many of the points along the coast, in close proximity to Flamborough, betoken a Scandinavian origin. Such for instance, are Sandwick, Holmes, Selwick, Thornwick, with many more; *wyke*, *wick*, *vik*, or *vig*, all have the same origin, and mean a greater or lesser indentation on the coast line.

It may be instructive if a few more words of Scandinavian derivation are here given, merely as specimens of many hundreds of others of like kind in daily use in the local country speech.

We do not speak of a *child* in the dialect of the East Riding; *bairn* or *barn* is used instead; the latter form of the word, though less common, more closely resembling the Danish equivalent *barn* A characteristic word in the folk speech is *boun* in the sense of ready, or on the point of action; this may probably be traced to the old Norse word *buinn* (made ready). The common expression for *go* is *gan*, which is connected with the Danish *gang*. Similarly *lede* in the same language, means to seek; whence comes our Yorkshire *late* with the same meaning. Firewood or kindling is spoken of as *eldin*, which curiously enough is the same word now in use in the dialect of West Jutland for the same thing. So that in the short sentence—"t' bairn's boun ti gan an' late eldin"

(the child is about to go and look for firewood) we have a good illustration of the thoroughly Scandinavian character of the folk speech of this interesting locality.

A scythe by the older people is called a *lei*, and the tool by which it is sharpened a *strickle;* both of these words are seen in the Danish le (a scythe) and stryge (to rub). The Icelandic *gymbr*, Jutlandic and Yorkshire *gimmer*, all have the same meaning, viz. :—a female lamb. When a Flamborough person moves with his furniture, etc., from one house to another he is said to *flit; flytte* being the Norse word with like meaning. *Cleg* (the horse fly) from the Danish *klæge; smit* (contagion) from *smitte; shive* (a slice) from *skive; wankle* (unsteady) from *vakle; lig* (lie) from *ligge; deng* (to throw violently) from old Norse *dengja; clame* (to smear) from *kleima; flay* (to frighten) from *flæja;* these, with countless more besides, tell us plainly enough whence came the language spoken by the brave and stalwart race who at this day represent the life of Flamborough. It must have been mainly brought here by the Scandinavian adventurers who a thousand years ago were continually making raids upon our shores, and passed on from father to son through the long centuries from that day to this.

M. C. F. Morris.

FLAMBOROUGH IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Prince James Stuart

IN February, A.D. 1406, Prince James Stuart was on his way from Scotland to France. He was then eleven years old, and was the only surviving son of King Robert III. of Scotland, and of his Queen, Annabella Drummond, who had died in 1401. Fearing for the safety of this motherless child, owing to the disturbed state of the country, his father had sent him to France. King Charles VI. was an ally of the Scotch monarch, and the young Prince was to be educated at his court.

Thus it was that Henry Sinclair, Earl of the Orcades, to whose care the Prince had been entrusted, arrived at Flamborough on their way to France, and landed there. They had no sooner done so than Prince James was taken prisoner by the inhabitants of Flamborough, and sent to Windsor Castle, where the King of England, Henry IV., detained him as a state prisoner. He received a good education, and was in all respects treated as became his rank.*

These years of enforced leisure were not wasted by him. As James I. of Scotland, he was one of the most

* Buchanan says that Prince James embarked for France at the Bass, and that he landed at the promontory of "Flamburgh," either driven by tempest, or else to refresh himself on shore from sea-sickness. See "History of Scotland," by George Buchanan. Date of edition, 1689, page 330.

distinguished men of his time, and is remembered as a man of refined and cultivated mind.

The news of his son's imprisonment reached King Robert as he sat at table at Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute. It so much affected him that three days afterwards he died, having taken no food since he received the melancholy tidings. His excessive grief may be explained by the fact that his eldest son had been starved to death by the Duke of Albany, his wife was dead, and this precious boy was his only remaining hope and comfort.

This event is spoken of by Sir Walter Scott, and as he tells it in a rather different manner from Buchanan, the following extract is given from "The Fair Maid of Perth." After speaking of the tragic end of King Robert's eldest son, the Duke of Rothesay, Scott tells us, in a few words, of the second son, Prince James, being sent away for safety, and concludes as follows :— "The vessel in which the Prince of Scotland sailed was taken by an English cruiser, and, although there was a truce for the moment betwixt the kingdoms, Henry IV. ungenerously detained him prisoner. This last blow completely broke the heart of the unhappy King, Robert III."*

* Vol. ii., page 337. Edition, 1853. Margaret, the daughter of James I., was the unhappy wife of Louis, Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI. Her end somewhat resembled that of Robert III. Like her grandfather, she died *broken-hearted*.

The tragic death of James V. will be found recorded in Agnes Strickland's "Queens of Scotland," vol. ii., page 6. Second edition. Life of Mary of Lorraine. When told of his daughter's birth, he said, "It came with a lass and will go with alas." He also died from excessive grief, of a *broken heart*.

After nineteen years, James I. was set at liberty. He returned to Scotland with his beautiful Queen (Lady Joan Somerset), whom he had first seen walking in the garden at Windsor whilst he was a captive. She was grand-child to John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," and from this marriage are descended the Royal House of England, the Emperor of Germany, and many other Royal and noble families.

Mary Queen of Scots.

When Mary, Queen of Scotland and Queen Dowager of France, was returning to Scotland (A.D. 1561), after the death of her first husband Francis II., strict orders were given to the authorities at Flamborough, as well as to many other sea coast towns and villages on the eastern coast of England, to keep a strict watch on the movements of any ship which appeared to come from France or from Scotland.

In August 1561, William Strickland reports in a letter,* extant at Belvoir Castle, that he went to Flamborough on August 17th, and was informed by two inhabitants of that place, whose words he could trust, that during the preceding day many people had seen from the cliffs two galleys at anchor, within about 250 yards of the pier (since destroyed, though the foundations are there). One was all white, the other one carried a splendid flag decorated with gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue ground. We are told that Butcher and Wafrar, "joining

* This William Strickland is supposed to be the companion of Jean Cabot, but as he had a son William, we cannot be quite sure of his being the writer.

their rights and judgments," saw two swimmers put out from each galley, and then two boats' crews plumbed the depth. Immediately after this there appeared in sight thirty-two sailing ships, and soon after twenty more, and the wind being from the north and very moderate, the two galleys, which are described as being very large, were escorted by the other ships, and so lost sight of by the inhabitants of Flamborough. As the Queen of Scots' safe arrival in her dominions shortly afterwards much perplexed the English, it is now concluded that she was on board the galley with the fleurs-de-lis flag.

Had the inhabitants of Flamborough been able, or willing, to have taken her prisoner before the arrival of her escort, she might neither have reigned again over Scotland, nor have married Henry Darnley, whose descent, like her own, from Henry VII. of England gave their son, James I. of England, so good a claim to succeed his kinswoman Queen Elizabeth, and thus end "the harsh and grating strife" between England and Scotland.*

Much, therefore, may be said to have depended on the behaviour of the inhabitants of Flamborough at a moment when Mary Queen of Scots seems to have been almost in their power.

A Naval Engagement.

Having spoken of royal visitors, we must now record a naval engagement off Flamborough Head, in which the servants of a republican government had a principal

* The above information is taken from a recent report of the Historical Manuscript Commission.

share. On the 23rd of September 1779, a celebrated battle took place between a squadron led by the ship of the adventurer Paul Jones, called the "Bonhomme Richard" (which name we may see to be the French equivalent for "Poor Richard")* and H.M.S. "Serapis," and "Countess of Scarborough," returning from the Baltic with a fleet of forty-one merchantmen. It is reported by tradition that the greatest alarm prevailed in the neighbourhood. At Sewerby House the plate was hidden away and the family prepared for flight.

The cliffs were crowded with people. Jones† hoisted the signal for a general chase. On perceiving this the two frigates, which were acting as convoys, bore out from the land in battle array, and the merchantmen succeeded in getting shelter beneath the guns of Scarborough Castle. It was nightfall before the "Bonhomme Richard" could come up with the "Serapis," and then a stubbornly contested engagement commenced. The weather was calm and the harvest moon was shining before the combat had ceased. The British vessels had the advantage in the number of guns and in being more easy to manage. Suddenly some 18 pounders exploded on board Jones' ship, killing and wounding many of his sailors. There were now only two pieces of cannon on the quarter-deck which could still be fired. The ship itself was severely damaged, and Jones' position extremely critical, when the bowsprit

* A popular work of the time, written by Jones' friend, Benjamin Franklin.

† Jones' real name was John Paul. He was then in the service of the American Republic. The substance of this account is taken from Chambers' "Book of Days."

of the "Serapis" came athwart the poop of the "Bonhomme Richard," and Jones, with his own hands, made the two vessels fast to each other in that position. The brave English officer, Captain Pearson, did great damage to the enemy, and it is said that at one time Jones' master gunner, believing that his commanding officer had perished, hauled down the colours. However, after four hours terrible struggle, a fearful explosion on board the "Serapis," forced Captain Pearson to surrender to Paul Jones.

The next morning was foggy, and when anything could be seen it appeared certain that the "Bonhomme Richard" must soon sink, and therefore Jones, and all his men, went on board the "Serapis." He had no sooner done so than his ship sank, by which catastrophe he lost a large sum of money, which he probably had not time to save.

The prize ships were then conveyed by him to the Texel, where he returned to Captain Pearson the sword which the latter had surrendered to him, and thence proceeded to France. The English government had demanded that the Dutch should give up to them both Paul Jones and the two ships. The application was fruitless, and was one of the causes of the war which shortly broke out between England and Holland. In this manner Flamborough was for the third time the scene of an event which seriously affected the politics of this country.

Modern Items of Interest.

In "Leaves from the Journal of our life in the Highlands" (1st series) Queen Victoria describes how she

passed Flamborough Head on her first voyage to Scotland, and tells us how much she suffered from the roughness of the sea. But what were her sufferings compared with those of Queen Henrietta Maria, when, with her faithful ladies and her little dog, she was forced to land at Bridlington Quay, and lodge in the house still to be seen in "Queen Place."

A later visitor to Flamborough on an autumn day (November 18th, 1880) was Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who inspected the Lighthouse there.

On a bright summer day in 1888, the shore rang with the shouts, distinctly heard at Dane's Dike, which welcomed the Duke of Clarence to Bridlington Quay.

On January 15th, 1892, the news of his death reached Flamborough early enough for the flags to be half-masted before the close of that day of national sorrow.

FRANCES E. COTTRELL DORMER.

ANTIQUITIES OF FLAMBOROUGH.

PTOLEMY, the great Greek geographer of his age, born about 70 A.D., mentions some high land, about ten miles north of the Humber, which he calls, translated into Latin, *Oceli Promontorium*. This doubtless refers to the high cliffs at Dimlington, still higher, and once considerably higher, than the actual Flamborough Head.* But some recent writers, not realising the original meaning of the Greek word, translated *promontorium*, meaning simply "high ground" (cf. Acropolis at Athens), adopted the English notion of a promontory or "high land *stretching out to sea*," and applied it erroneously to Flamborough Head. As a consequence, they were compelled to assign the "well-havened bay" of Ptolemy, which he places *north* of the Oceli Promontorium, to Filey Bay, instead of to Bridlington Bay, to which latter the title really belongs, as may be seen any day at the present time when a northerly gale is blowing. No ship in Roman, or later times, would run for shelter to Filey Bay. They keep clear of it.

Roman occupation of Flamborough.—There is no direct evidence of any, but it must not be overlooked that many

* See "Antiquary," November, 1892. British and Roman Roads in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., F.G.S.

writers have claimed this locality as the site of the lost Prætorium.

A Roman road ran from York to Prætorium, through two stations called Derventio and Delgovitia. The former of these, distance from York seven miles, is generally conceded to be Stamford Bridge. The latter, thirteen miles from Derventio and twenty from York, has been placed at Millington, Londesborough, Market Weighton, Warter, and Goodmanham, with no particular reason, except on the supposition that Prætorium was at Brough or else at Patrington. But it is quite as likely that Prætorium was near Sewerby, where there must have been an excellent landing place for the Roman ships. We can hardly expect to find the site now, for the denudation of the coast has been so great that by this time it may be far out at sea. A Roman road ran through Stamford Bridge by Garrowby street and High street, beyond Sledmere, in the direction of Bridlington. Is it not natural that there should be a station of some sort at the terminus? The distance corresponds exactly with the itinerary of Antonine, namely twenty-five miles.

The Norsemen, however, whether Norwegians or Danes, selected Flamborough Head as a landing-place, as is evidenced by the names of "viks" attached to certain portions, *e.g.*, Sarnwick, Thornwick, Selwick.* The hardy Norsemen, commonly called Vik-ings, were essentially freebooters, sailing forth in the spring from the viks, or creeks of the Norway fjords, and raiding the

* The latter called Silex, even on the ordnance map, is simply a corruption.

east coasts of England and Scotland, whence they returned home in the autumn, laden with booty, wherewith to make merry in the winter months. The vik *par excellence* was the Skager-rack, between the northern extremity of Denmark and Christiansand.

The Danes' Dike.—It was doubtless in consequence of these depredations that the name "Danes' Dike" got attached to the remarkable earthwork which extends from shore to shore across Flamborough Head. Vikings colonised Flamborough Head at a very early date, and utilised this entrenchment as a defence on the land side. Indeed, in my belief, they gave their name to the place; for the stories about a "flame-giving" lighthouse as the origin of the word Flamborough, which even Canon Isaac Taylor ventures to propound,* are clearly mythical, in view of the evidence that in all old documents there is no appearance of an "m" at all; it is always "n."

E.g., Domesday, A.D. 1086, Flaneburg.
Kirkby's Inquest, A.D. 1284,
Knights' Fees, A.D. 1303,
Nomina Villarum, A.D. 1316, } Flaynburgh.

It is much more reasonable, therefore, to presume that the Vikings gave the name after their own Flensborg, a little south of Jutland.

The following description of the Danes' Dike is taken from an article which I published last year (1893) in the "Proceedings of the East Riding Antiquarian Society":—

* "Words and Places," by the Rev. Isaac Taylor. "The name of Flamborough Head speaks of the rude fires of coal or wood that used to 'flame' by night on that dangerous headland."

"This remarkable entrenchment, thrown up by a race which has long since passed away, but whose records are still preserved in the vast number of tumuli and entrenchments scattered over the Yorkshire Wolds, extends from sea to sea across the precipitous promontory which forms the northern shore of Bridlington Bay.

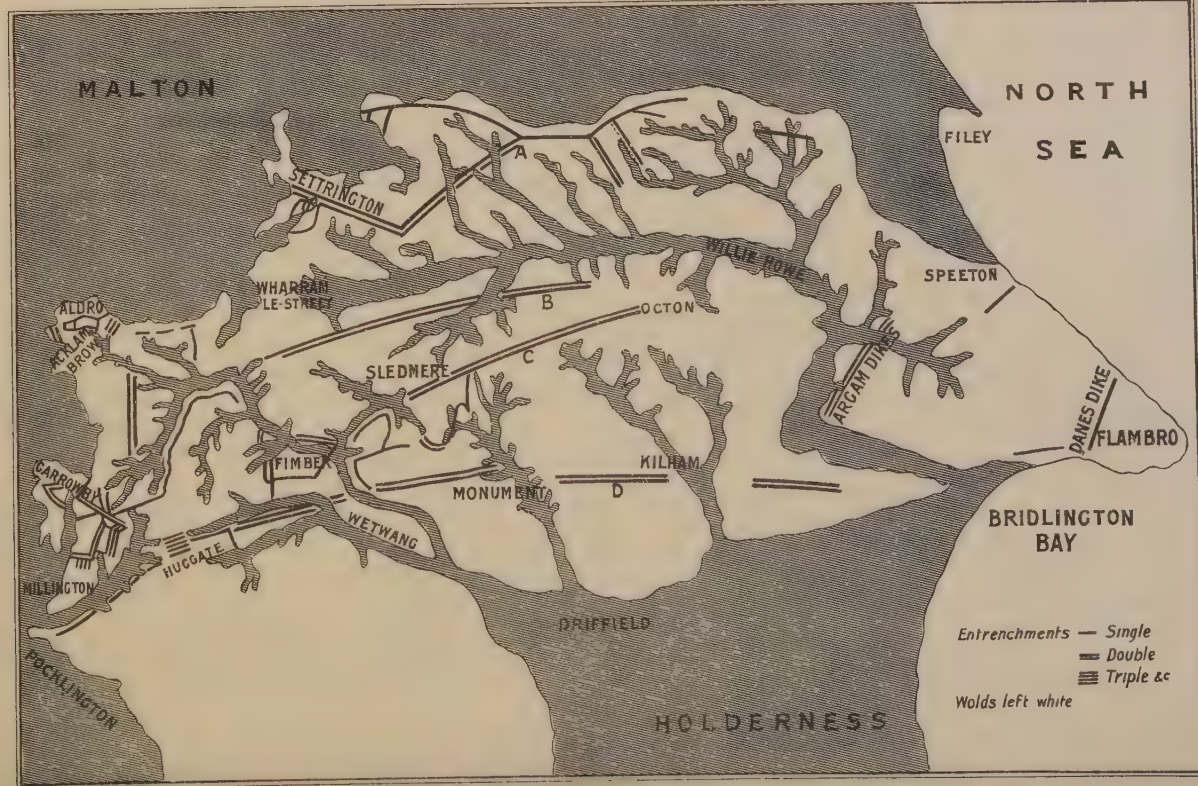
"Its length is about two miles and a half, cutting off a triangular-shaped area of high ground, whose apex terminates near the modern lighthouse at Flamborough, at a distance of three miles. Throughout its southern extension the Dike follows the eastern bank of a deep ravine, hollowed out by a stream descending in an ancient valley from the neighbourhood of Bempton. The valley itself is pre-glacial. During the ice age it was filled with boulder-clay and drift, which in turn has been re-excavated in more recent times. In this part of its course, therefore, the great strength of the entrenchment as a means of defence against attack from the west is derived from natural features. It is otherwise as regards its northern half. Here the ground was comparatively level to begin with, and therefore a vast ditch was excavated, some sixty feet wide and twenty feet deep in places, the material being thrown up on the eastern side to constitute the rampart. As this latter rises from sixteen to eighteen feet above the natural surface of the ground, it is manifest that a steep embankment of at least thirty-five feet in height would have to be surmounted before a successful assault could be delivered. Even with modern weapons it presents a most formidable obstacle to attack, as was expressly

stated by two officers of the Royal Artillery, who went over the ground with me a few years ago.

"It may be noted here that the entrenchment is not absolutely continuous, that is to say, there are several openings in it, left purposely, in my opinion, for sortie. I am led to this conclusion from the fact that, in more than one instance where these occur, the mound curves alternately to the right and left, instead of being constructed in a straight line. A space was also left on the northern extremity between the entrenchment and the cliff top.

"Though this entrenchment far exceeds in magnitude all others of a like character on the Chalk Wolds, it is impossible to consider its probable date without taking into account the numerous earthworks which extend from Flamborough on the east to Acklam Brow on the west. This I have already done in papers published, with maps, in the 'Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society,' New Series, Vol. XI., Pt. 1, and in the *Antiquary* for October and November, 1890, and November, 1892. To those of you who are interested in the subject, I venture to suggest a careful perusal of these papers, and especially of the maps. All that I can do now is to summarise the papers, and to state briefly the conclusions which I have arrived at, leaving it to future investigation to prove how far they are correct, or the reverse.

"There are two main entrenchments running north and south, viz., Danes' Dike, and, at a distance of six miles to the west, the Argam Dikes. Then there are four main entrenchments, A, B, C, and D, running east


MALTON
NORTH SEA
FILEY
SETTRINGTON
A
WILLIE ROWE
SPEETON
WHARRAM LE-STREET
ALDRO
ACKLAM BROW
B
OCTON
SLEDMERE
C
ARGAM DIKES
DANES DIKE
FLAMBRO
CARNABY
FIMBER
KILHAM
MONUMENT
D
BRIDLINGTON BAY
WETWANG
HUGGATE
MILLINGTON
DRIFFIELD
POCKLINGTON
HOLDERNESS
Entrenchments — Single
Double
Triple &c
Wolds left white

and west, from near the Argam Dikes to the western brow of the Wolds, all more or less connected, and so interlaced as to form, towards the west, a perfect network of fortifications.

"In the map, the ramifying branches represent the dale bottoms, which, in many cases, are from 150ft. to 200ft. deep. The thick, dark lines represent the entrenchments which are almost always on the steepest side of the dale, and frequently connect the heads of adjoining dales."

After some arguments to shew that the entrenchments and tumuli are of the same age, and thrown up by the same race of people, the article continues :—

"In 1879, Major-General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., caused a series of trenches to be cut through the mound, a little to the south of the modern road to Bempton, close to a stream of water, which here passes inside the rampart, thinking this to have been a likely place of resort. The section was twenty feet wide. In this limited area, upwards of 800 worked flints were obtained, consisting of arrow-heads, axes, celts, and flakes. They were found almost entirely just below the surface of the mound, partly on the top, and partly in the silt, which has been washed down on the interior slope ; proving conclusively that the earthwork had been thrown up previous to the flints falling upon it. Moreover, the flints on the top were lying in every case horizontally, and not at all angles, as they would have been if thrown up from an old surface in the process of construction. It was also noted that no flints were obtained from the exterior slope, whilst they were abundant on the interior, showing that the

defenders manufactured their weapons on the spot, probably inside a stockade.

This important evidence establishes the fact that Danes' Dike was constructed by a race of people who used flint weapons, and were, apparently, unacquainted with the use of bronze. It agrees remarkably with the evidence from the tumuli, and goes to prove that on the Yorkshire Wolds we have the records of a race who lived long anterior to the Danes, the Angles, the Romans, or the Celts.

The question remains, Whence came they? For my own part, I venture to express a strong opinion that invaders from the sea first seized on and entrenched Flamborough Head, and then spread themselves over the High Wolds, fortifying as they went. Other invasions followed in succession, Brigantes, Parisi, Romans, Angles, Danes; and whilst each in turn utilized no doubt the grand old earthwork, the dread memory of the last was permanently preserved in the nomenclature of the people, "The Danes' Dike."

E. Maule Cole.

Barrows.—At the top of the hill at Danes' Dike, on the North side of the road from Bridlington, there is a round mound which appears to be a barrow or tumulus. But in the absence of any excavation it is not safe to assume this as certain. Early in the present century it carried a post wind-mill, and it may possibly have been erected to serve that purpose. On the Beacon Hill there is a mound which was formerly the site of the Flamborough Beacon. It is composed to some extent

of large boulder stones, but there are so many flint flakes* and other characteristic features of a barrow that it is pretty certain that it is a sepulchral mound, *i.e.*, a tumulus or barrow.

Near the farmhouse "Ocean View," now occupied by Mrs. Wright, on the north side of the road from the village to the lighthouse, is a barrow, standing in a field belonging to Ringler's Charity. Another which has been explored, but of which work the result has not been recorded, is on the "Ocean View" farm on the south of the road and nearer to the lighthouse. The mound on the top of Sixpenny Hill is probably a barrow, but it is so nearly effaced by cultivation, that it is not easy to define. These mounds are all of the round form, as indeed are the majority of those in East Yorkshire, and most likely belong to the bronze age. The surface finds of pre-historic implements in Flamborough and the district have been so numerous that it would require much more space than can be here afforded to enumerate them. It may be safely asserted to be one of the most prolific districts in England in the surface finds of evidences of prehistoric man.

The Tower or Keep in the field on the left after passing the Church, formerly belonged to the Constables of Flamborough, and was probably erected early in the fourteenth century. We find from Parker's Domestic Architecture of the middle ages, that in the 26th year of Edward III. a license was granted to Marma-

* Flint Flakes are the pieces struck off a core or piece of Flint, and intended, if found suitable, for subsequent shaping into arrow-heads, knives, and other implements.

duke Constable to fortify his manor-house at Flaynburgh.

Royal licenses to crenellate were granted by the Sovereign from A.D. 1256 to 1478, and the Castles and Keeps of that period are usually termed the Edwardian Castles, as distinguishing them from the earlier or Norman ones. Very little now remains: only a chamber with a groined roof. But there are evidences of foundations around it from which we may assume that it was once a place of considerable extent and importance.

The Tower called *The Old Lighthouse* was probably used for that purpose, but there does not appear to be any record of the period of erection, and there being no architectural feature to denote its age, it may be left to those who "conjecture" to invent a history.

The Lloyd's Shipping Company have it as a Telegraph Station and the coastguards manage it.

THOMAS BOYNTON.

SOME ANCIENT FAMILIES OF FLAMBOROUGH.

The Constable Family.

IN the time of Edward the Confessor the lordship of Flamborough belonged to Harold, Earl of the West Saxons, afterwards King of England. Fifteen carucates of land and eight ploughs are mentioned under Flamborough in the Domesday Book. The manor was one mile long, and half-a-mile broad. It passed into the possession of William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who married the niece of the Conqueror. Subsequently it came into the hands of the "Constable" of Chester, whence the family assumed their name. The Constable was an officer of high military rank, to whom was committed the command of all the soldiers, as well as the charge of the horses, armour, and munitions of war. He was descended from John de Lacy, who was of a noble race of warriors, one of whom came into England with the Conqueror. This great feudal chief became Lord of Flamborough. About the year 1284 William le Constable is mentioned in connection with the Parish Church of Flamborough.* In 1306 Sir Robert Constable, the grandson of the first Lord of Flamborough, was knighted at a grand Whitsuntide festival by King Edward I. It was probably

* "Kirkby's Inquest," Surtees Society, vol. xlix., page 55.

this Sir Robert who made gifts in support of two altars in the Parish Church (page 22), and who made the agreement with the Prior and Convent of Bridlington about the "tythe of fish."

A meeting took place in Flamborough Church, when Sir Robert, with the consent of Dame Julian, his mother, and of his fishermen, undertook for them that they, "the said fishers, for ever, shall pay to God and the Church of St. Oswald, of Flamburgh, and to the prior and convent of Bridlington, quarterly," tithes of all their fish, "as well of all fishes between them divided, called scist-fish, as of the every-day fish, which the said Sir Robert, and his heirs, used to receive of the said fishermen," without deduction for nets and boats and "before the said Sir Robert, and his heirs, receive their prize of the accustomary fish." If a boat was lost in a storm, a new one was to be provided out of the common stock. The Prior and Convent agreed that every Martinmas day in Sir Robert's court-house they would give twelve loaves of white bread and sixpence in money to the crew of each fishing boat, and to each of the men four flagons of ale, and to the governor or steersman eight flagons, with liberty to drink the whole, or any part of it, in the house, or to carry it away. "And for the faithful performance of the said contract, the fishermen took their oaths, and swore to acknowledge themselves excommunicated if they broke the contract." "In A.D. 1314 (14 Edward III.), the prior and convent of Bridlington had their right of taking tythe fish of Flaynburg confirmed to them." *

* Cf. Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense."

On April 26th, 1319, William le Constable was allowed to have an oratory in his manors of Holme and Flaynburg during the Archbishop's pleasure.*

"In A.D. 1321, Robert, son and heir of Sir William Constable of Flaynburg, knight, released the prior and convent of Bridlington of ol. 2s. od. per annum, which they used to pay him for two tofts and two oxgangs of land here."†

In the year 1326, King Edward III. granted a licence to Marmaduke Constable, which gave power to the latter to crenelate (fortify) his mansion. We may conjecture it to have been the old castle of which some remains may still be seen at Flamborough, but, if so, the Constables appear to have removed later to another dwelling-place.

In the fifteenth century lived Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight. He was M.P. for the City of York, and was present at the age of seventy, with his son and other followers, at the battle of Flodden Field. This is recorded on an old brass in Flamborough Church.‡

* "Fasti Ebor.," i., 415 (Surtees Society).

† Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense."

‡ "Here lieth Marmaduke Cunstable of Flaynborght knyght.
Who made aduentour into France for the right of the same
Passed ouer with kyng Edwarde the fouriht yt noble knight
And also with noble king herre the sewinth of that name
He was also at Barwik at the winnyng of the same
And by kyng edward chosyn Capteyn there first of any one
And rewllid & gouernid ther his tyme without blame
Bot for all that as ye se he lieth under this stone.

"At brankiston feld wher the kyng of scottys was slayne
He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene
With the gode duke of northefolke yt iorney he hays tayn
And coragely avauncid hymself emong other ther & then

He was born in 1443. The date of his death is uncertain, but it was probably about 1530. It is certain that he lived in six reigns, *i.e.*, from Henry VI. to Henry VIII. A letter printed below will show how much he possessed the favour and confidence of the latter monarch.*

"The kinge beyng in france with grete nombre of ynglesh men
He nothyng hedyng his age ther but jeoperde hym as one
With his sonnes brother saruantts and kynnismen
But now as ye se he lyeth under this stone.

"But now all thes tryumphes ar passed & set on syde
For all worldly joyes they wull not long endure
They are soune passed and away dothe glyde
And who that puttith his trust in them I call hym most unsure
For when deth strikith he sparith no creature
Nor geuith no warnyng but takith them by one & one
And now he abydyth godis mercy & hath no other socure
For as ye se hym here he lieth under this stone.

"I pray yow my kynsmen louers and frendis all
To pray to oure lorde Jhesu to have marcy of my sowll."

* In 1831, a letter from King Henry VIII. was in the possession of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand, in Holderness. It runs as follows:—

"Henry,

By the King.

Trustye and well beloved we grete you well, and understand as well by the report of our right trustye Cousyn and Counsailer the Duke of Norfolk as otherwayes what acceptable service yee amongs other lately did unto us by your valiant towardness in the assisting of our said cousyn against our great enemy the late King of Scots. And how couragiously yee as a veray herty loving Knight acquited yourself for ye overthrow of the said King and distrustinge of his malice and power to our great honor and the advancement of your no little fame and praise, for the which we have good cause to favour and thank you. And so we full hertily do. And assured yee may be that we shall in such effectual wise remember your said service in any your reasonable pursuits as ye shall have cause to thinke the same right well employed to your comfort and weal here-

His son, Sir Robert of Flamborough, was knighted June 17th, 1497, at the battle of Blackheath, for his signal services against the Cornish rebels. In 1536 he joined the Pilgrimage of Grace. He was summoned to present himself before the King, but he evaded the summons, and hid in a remote tower (Flamborough?). In 1537 Constable joined with Robert Aske and Lord Darcey in denouncing the new rising of Bigod, but in the same year he was taken prisoner and, with Aske and others, was imprisoned in the Tower of London. They were tried, and ordered to be hung in Yorkshire. After being paraded through the eastern counties, Constable suffered at Hull (A.D. 1537), and his body was hanged in chains over the Beverley Gate.* His estate at Flamborough, with others, was thereby forfeited to the Crown; but it was restored to his grandson, Sir Robert Constable by Queen Elizabeth.

Sir William Constable, of Flamborough, grandson of Sir Robert last mentioned, was knighted for his conduct under the Earl of Essex in Ireland, and created a baronet by James I., A.D. 1611. He served in Parliament first for Knaresborough and afterwards for the county of York, and was a great advocate for the liberty of the

after and specially because yee (notwithstanding our license to you granted by reason of your great age and impotency to take your ease and liberty) did thus kindly and diligently to your payne serve us at this time, which requires longe thanks and remembrance accordingly. Given under our signet at our Castill of Wyndeshore the xxvi. day of November 1514."

Indorsed

"To our trustye and well beloved Knight for our body Marmaduke Constable the elder (called the little)."

* See Baring Gould's "Yorkshire Oddities," vol. ii., page 218.

subject. Being imprisoned on account of ship money, he adopted a decided part against the King, became a colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and his name appears in the warrant for beheading King Charles I. He died during the Commonwealth on the 15th of June, 1655, and thus escaped personally the resentment of the restored monarch; but his lands were forfeited to the Crown, being specially excepted from the general pardon of Charles II. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and left no descendants. In him ended the Flamborough branch of the Constable family. The Constables of Wassand are descended from Sir Robert Constable, Knt., of Flamborough, and this branch of the family is now represented by Henry Strickland Constable, Esq., of Wassand, Lincolnshire.

Manor Farm is reported to occupy the site of one of the old family residences of the Constables.

Sir John Puckering, Kt.*

Sir John Puckering, Kt., was a memorable lawyer, of obscure parentage, born at Flamborough. He was the second son of William Puckering, of Flamborough, who was so poor as to be scarcely able to give his son a decent education, but contrived to place him in a lawyer's office, from which he worked his way upwards.†

He entered Lincoln's Inn in 1559, was called to the bar in 1575, was appointed Lent Reader in 1577, and

* This account is chiefly taken from "Celebrities of Yorkshire Wolds," by F. Ross.

† Another authority describes his father as "Robert Puckering, minister of Bempton Chapel, under the Prior of Bridlington."

attained the coif in 1586. He entered the House of Commons, and in 1585 was placed in the Chair of the House. He was employed by the Crown in State trials arising out of the plots for the rescue of Mary Queen of Scots from the power of Elizabeth, and in the prosecution of Babington and Tilney.

In 1586 he was again chosen Speaker in the Parliament specially called for the business of carrying out the execution of the captive Queen, and was sent by the House to urge Queen Elizabeth to comply with their wish. "He recalled to her Grace the example of God's displeasure on Saul for sparing Agag; and on Ahab for preserving Benhadad."

He was counsel in the prosecution of Davison in the Star Chamber, "for presuming to send off the warrant for the execution of Mary without due authority." Davison was Elizabeth's scapegoat, and Puckering, for his services, was made Queen's Sergeant.

Elizabeth knighted him in 1592 for his zeal at the trial of the Earl of Arundel, and made him Privy Counsellor and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

In 1593, when her finances were exhausted, she told her Lords and Commons by her new Chancellor Puckering, "that they were not called together to make new laws, or lose good hours in idle speeches, but to vote a supply to enable her majesty to defend her realm against the hostile attempts of the King of Spain." Fuller quotes a memorable speech made by Puckering relative to the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada; and Camden refers to him as "a man of great integrity."

An unlucky Bishop, preaching before Elizabeth at

Richmond in 1596, so much offended her in his sermon by touching on the infirmities of age, and exhorting her to turn from the vanities of this world, that at the conclusion of the discourse, the Queen opened the window of her closet, and rebuked him. The good advice was given him by Puckering to remain quietly at his own house until her Grace's anger was over. Puckering is described as "so dull, heavy, and awkward in his manners, . . . that Elizabeth, who disliked unhandsome men, hesitated some time before making him Lord Keeper."*

He married Anne, daughter of George Chowne, of the County of Kent, by whom he had issue, with other children, Thomas, who was created a baronet in 1612, who died s.p. in 1636, when the baronetcy became extinct. Sir John died of apoplexy, in 1596, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

The Ogle Family.

The town and manor of Ogle, in the county of Northumberland, was granted to Humphrey Ogle, by William the Conqueror, to hold as freely as he had possessed it in former times. This is recorded on a monument in the Church at Bothall, Northumberland. Permission for a castle to be built there was granted by Edward III., and the owner was summoned to Parliament as one of the Barons of England by Edward IV. The title has been in abeyance for more than two centuries.

* Cf. "Lives of the Queens of England," by Agnes Strickland, vol. iv., pp. 512 to 668.

An inscription on a monument in Flamborough Church, says that "John Ogle and Jennet his wife," whose surname is not given, "moved from Northumberland about ye middle of ye 16th century and settled in Flamborough," and that he was buried A.D. 1605.

After this we find that several more of the family in direct succession were buried at Flamborough: and an old house in the village is still pointed out by the inhabitants as the ancient home of the Ogle family.

About a century and a half since, a succession of unfavourable seasons had reduced many of the inhabitants of Flamborough to poverty, and the tithe levied upon all the fish caught there had long been a burden. As the legality of the impost was doubted by some, the question was tried on behalf of the poor inhabitants of Flamborough by John Ogle, who went to London and successfully carried the case through the law courts. The same messenger who brought to the Flamborough people the good news that their case was won also brought the sad intelligence that Mr. Ogle was seriously ill of the fever called the "black death," and immediately after came the news that he was dead.* The corpse was brought from London in a boat by fishermen, and was buried in the Church at Flamborough, July 14th, 1753. The boat in

* Cf. Life and Missionary Travels of John Furniss Ogle, p. 7.

It seems probable that Mr. Ogle's malady was that terrible gaol fever to which, from the unhealthy state of the prisons, those who attended Law Courts were liable in former days. At the "Black Assize," held at Oxford in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, all the Judges, the High Sheriff, the twelve Jurymen, and many other persons, died of this fearful pestilence, some of them in a few hours' time. The total number of deaths was "not less than five hundred." See "Rushton's Continuation of Sanders," vol. iv., ch. 9.

which the body was conveyed belonged to a man named Cross. In the words of the Flamborough Parish Register, "Mr. John Ogle, the younger, dyed at Islington, June 1st, aged 50, who found bricks for the Spa Well, which, with some contributions of the inhabitants, was built, with a head, spout, bason, threshold and two jamb-stones, from Durham, July 4th; by John Ogle, gentleman. And the Corps brought from London in a boat by fishermen, was buried in the Church of Flamborough, July 14th, 1753, John Ogle." No traces of this well now remain. There is, however, a basin near Robin Lyth's Hole called "The Ogle Lough or Bath." It is recorded on his monumental slab that "He was a friend to the Poor and Helpless in their distress."

A member of the family, John Furniss Ogle, was so much attached to Flamborough, that on succeeding to the family property there, having taken Holy Orders in 1850, he desired to become Vicar of the parish. His wish was granted in the same year, when the Vicarage of Flamborough was presented to him by Walter Strickland, Esq. Mr. Ogle's time was soon well filled. Amongst other good works, he built an Infant School and established a Night School. He taught the children to sing, and encouraged devotional and congregational psalmody. In fact at this time his life was entirely devoted to the welfare of his flock. These labours, however, were brought to a close by his resigning the living in 1855, as he had become strongly interested in foreign missionary work. His missionary efforts were first directed towards Patagonia, whither (in 1856) he went in company with members of the South American Missionary Society,

intending to work with them at his own charges; but in 1858, his health having given way, he returned to England. In the month of October in the same year he was again on his way to a foreign shore, to investigate and report upon the state of Spanish Protestants in the Province of Oran, in Algeria. He was so interested in these people that he became the cultivator of a large tract of land there, and devoted himself to their welfare for several years. In 1865 the melancholy news reached England that Mr. Ogle was no more. He perished when the ship "Borysthène" was wrecked off the coast of Oran. It is recorded that he met his death, as became a brave servant of his Master, calm in the midst of confusion, with his Bible in his hand. His brother, Dr. Ogle, of Derby, is still living, and has two sons, Hugh Lambert and Philip Henry Douglas.

The Wilsford Family.

In a deed made in 1643 Sir Thomas Wilsford, of Hoding, in the parish of Kingston, Kent, settled his property in Flamborough upon his second son, Edward, then married to the youngest daughter of the late Earl of Castlehaven.

From two indentures, dated 1681 and 1684, the following facts may be gathered:—

Firstly, that in the 17th century an Edward Wilsford was a "Doctor in Divinity," and is described as "of the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, within the City of Canterbury."

Secondly, that his eldest son and heir, Robert Wilsford, inherited the Lay Impropriatorship of Flamborough,

and that he married Mrs. Elizabeth Ffaunte, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Ffaunte, of Braxbourne, in the Isle of Graine, Kent, knight.

In 1689 Robert Wilsford, residing in the parish of Westminster, made his will, by which he left his estates in the Isle of Graine, Kent, and in Flamborough, Yorkshire, to his eldest son, Robert, and after him to his second son, Edward.

After making suitable provision for his daughter Mary, and for his dearest wife, to whom he left a "great Silver Basin and Tankard," he desired that wherever he may die, at sea or on land, there his body should be buried; but should he die at home, he wished to lie in Westminster Abbey.

In 1762 George Wilsford, of Burlington, made a will, in which he mentioned possessions in the Isle of Graine and elsewhere in Kent. He directed that all his personal property be sold to pay his debts, save his china and glasses, twelve tea-spoons, and a tea-chest, which he left to his wife, Alice Wilsford, and he made his son, Robert Wilsford, his heir.

In 1783 Robert Wilsford, of Bridlington, in the County of York, made his will, by which he directed that twenty mourning rings be given to his friends, and desired that his body might be laid within the altar-rails at Flamborough; he also directed that his debts should be paid, and his affairs settled, and bequeathed all that is left of his estates to Robert Wilsford Coupland, the son of his aunt, Mary Coupland.

In 1816 the last purchase money was paid by Walter Strickland, Esq., to Robert Wilsford Coupland, late of

Bridlington, but then of Kingston-on-Hull, woollen draper, who appears to have been the representative of the ancient family of Wilsford, of Kent and Yorkshire (p. 34).

In Flamborough Church three monuments were to be seen, prior to the restoration, which recorded names of members of this ancient family. The second one was removed to the Churchyard from its original place near the Altar. The members of the family seem, at all events latterly, to have mostly resided in Bridlington.

1. Ann, wife of Robert Wilsford, of Burlington, Gent. MDCCXL. Aged LVI.

2. Robert Wilsford, Esq., of this place, died 1757. Aged 71.

3. In Remembrance of
ROBERT WILSFORD, ESQ.
Sometime Impropriator of this
Parish
and a Captain in the East York Militia
who descended
from an ancient Family in Kent
and died on the 10th of May 1784
aged 28 years.

THE STRICKLAND FAMILY.*

We are informed by Sir Bernard Burke and other authorities, that the family of Strickland, said by tradition to have first come to England with the Conqueror,

* The foolish story of the name coming from the circumstance of one of the family *striking* the land before landing with William the Conqueror is obviously untrue. "*Stirkland*" is another form of the name.

was seated originally at Strickland in Westmorland; and that Sizergh Castle, near Kendal, became the home of the head of the family through the marriage of Walter Strickland with Agnes D'Eyncourt, heiress of Sizergh, at which place the Stricklands are still located.

Amongst the Strickland inscriptions in Kendal Church, the family burial place, there is one to a Mrs. Strickland, wife of a Strickland of Strickland, A.D. 1723.* It would seem that on the removal of Walter Strickland to Sizergh, some of the family remained at Strickland, and from that place came the Stricklands of Boynton, of Beverley, and of Flamborough.†

At the battle of Agincourt, the banner of St. George

* On a brass

"Nigh to this Pillar lieth the Body
of Mrs. Frances Strickland
late Wife of Mr. John Strickland
of Strickland
and Daughter to Ed. Backhouse of Morland.

She was	Born	1690.
	Maryd. 26th June	1708.
	Buryd.	1723.

"Emblem of temporal good, the day that gave
Her birth and marriage, saw her in ye grave.
Winged with its native love her soul took flight
To boundless regions of Eternal light."

† Walter Strickland and Elizabeth D'Eyncourt were detained at the court of King John during their childhood as hostages for the good behaviour of their parents to the King. This was not an unusual proceeding in those days, the little girls would be educated as young ladies, and be under the supervision of the ladies in waiting, and the boys serve as pages to the King. Strickland's "Queens of England," Vol. i., page 339.

was carried by one of the family, Thomas Strickland, and he was present at the taking of Rouen. In 1424 he applied to the government for some compensation. It appears that he had held in pledge from the King some articles of broken silver, which he had sold. The council exonerated Strikeland, as he is called, from this breach of trust, released him from the obligation of repaying the money (£14 4 10¼, which in those days represented a much larger sum than at the present time,) and his services were acknowledged by the appointment of his son, Sir Walter Strickland, to the office of hereditary Master of the Royal Harriers.

Miss Agnes Strickland, authoress of the "Queens of England," was descended from a junior branch of the family settled in Suffolk. She quotes an old saying

"Hops, turkeys, carp, and beer,
Came into England all in one year,"

and proceeds to tell us that turkeys were first brought to England by William Strickland, of Boynton on ye Wolds, as it was anciently called, on his return from America, where he had gone with Jean Cabot.* There is a document at Boynton Hall in which Edward VI. grants him arms, and allows him to take as his crest the turkey, instead of the holly crest of Strickland of Sizergh.

At the same place there is also a portrait of this William Strickland. He was several times returned as M.P. for Scarborough.

* See Strickland's "Queens of England," Vol. ii., p. 513-14, date of Ed. 1854.

Walter Strickland, his grandson, who died in 1671, was buried in Flamborough Church.*

He was employed by government at the time of the Commonwealth, and being in the confidence of Cromwell, who allowed him a pension of £1200 a year, was summoned to "The Other House" (as at that time the House of Lords was designated) by the title of "Lord Strickland." He was also envoy to the States of Holland, and unsuccessfully opposed Queen Henrietta Maria in her efforts to obtain help from them, which the Queen mentions in her correspondence.†

* The inscription on his Monument is as follows:—

D.O.M.S. (Devoted to the Sacred Memory)
"Underneath heer lieth entombed
The Body of
That Learned and not less Pious Gentleman
Walter Strickland
Esquire
Borne at Boynton in ye year of our Lord MDLXXXXVIII
And Deceased ye 10 Nowember in ye year MDCLXXI
He Was
Married to Anna, Sole Daughter and Heiresse
unto Sr Charles Morgan, that Famous Coronell
Gowernor of Bergen-op-Zome in Braband,
but had no issue by her, yet such was her Lowe
to his worth; that she freely gave two Thousand
Pounds for his purchasing of the Lordship of
Flamborrough & since his Death, hath at her
proper cost & Charges erected this Monument
to His endeared Memory."

This Monument formerly covered most of the East Window of the South Aisle of the Chancel, and on each side of the monument were the words,

Dignum Laude Virum
Musa Vetat Mori

It was placed in its present position at the last restoration.

† Calling him "Ce Coquin" that rascal Strickland.

Strickland of Flamborough and Beverley.

Sir Thomas Strickland, Bart., of Boynton. = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Francis Pile.

Walter Strickland, 2nd son *b* 1667, *d* Jan. 31, 1730. burd in St. Mary's Ch., Beverley. = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Matt. Pierson, of Lowthorpe; *d* 1738, aged 63. burd in St. Mary's, Beverley.

1.		2.	1.	2.	3.
Walter Strickland. baptd at Beverley, 24 July, *d.s.p.* 1780, aged 71, unmarried.	Catherine, dau and co-heir of E. Henshaw, Esq., of Eltham, *d.s.p.*	= William Strickland. baptd at Beverley, Oct. 9, 1714, *d* 1788, burd in St. James' Ch. Bath. M.P. 1741.	= 2nd Wife, Diana, dau and co-heiress of Col. James Moyser, of Beverley, *m* 1752.	Ann. baptd 16 Sept., 1711, burd 17th Sept., at Beverley.	Mary. baptd 4 April, 1713, burd 1734, at Beverley.	Elizabeth. *m* William Waldby, Esq.,* had one son, Wm. Strickland-Waldby; *d.s.p.* about 1775.

Dorothy, only dau of Edmund Rolfe, Esq., of Heacham, Norfolk, *m* in St. James', Westminster, 1785. *d.s.p.* 1807.

= Walter Strickland. *d* 1793. Aged 39. burd in St. James' Ch., Bath. Colonel in the Army.

= *m* 2ndly. Charles Wm. Mitchell, Esq.

Diana Strickland. baptd at Beverley, 29 May, 1753, *d.s.p.*

* Wm. Waldby, Esq., of Beverley-Water.

A curious full length portrait of this Walter Strickland is at Boynton.

It would appear that, as he died childless, the Lordship of Flamborough, purchased by his wife, Anna Morgan, was inherited by the Stricklands of Boynton. It passed to a younger branch of the family, the first of whom, Walter Strickland, lived at Beverley in an old house which occupied the site of the present Savings' Bank in Lair Gate.* The family residence at Flamborough at this time was the "Manor Farm," but the part thus used has been pulled down. The last of this branch of the family, Col. Strickland,† bequeathed the property to his widow for her life, and at her death to his kinsman and namesake Walter, third son of Sir George Strickland, Bart. Col. Strickland's widow died in

* From a monument in St. Mary's Church, Beverley.

Here Lyeth the Body of
Walter Strickland, of Flambrough, Esq^r.,
Second Son of S^r Thomas Strickland, of
Boynton Bart.
He married Elizabeth Daughter of
Sir Matthew Pierson, of Lowthorpe, Kt.,
by whom he had two Sons and three Daughters.
His Widow in affectionate
Regard to his Memory, ordered
this Monument to be erected.
He died the 31^st Day of January,
1730, aged 63.

† See Pedigree. The East window of the South Aisle of the Chancel was filled with painted glass to his memory, and below it is a brass inscribed :—

"To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of Walter Strickland, who died 1793. Given by Frances Elizabeth Cottrell Dormer, Grand-daughter of his kinsman and heir, 1873." (See p. 21).

1807, when Mr. Walter Strickland *[1] became possessor of the estate. He married Frances Western,*[2] co-heiress, of Cokethorpe Park, Oxon, and died in 1839. His son Walter, who died in 1870, married Katherine Thornhill,*[3] but left no family.†

He bequeathed his estate at Flamborough to his only surviving sister, Frances Elizabeth, widow of Charles

* Four Brasses are placed on the East wall of the Chancel, with the following inscriptions; from the South end:—

1. In Memory of
WALTER STRICKLAND, HEIR TO WALTER STRICKLAND,
of Flamborough,
Died at Cokethorpe, Octr. 26th 1839,
aged 67.

2. In Memory of
FRANCES, WIFE OF WALTER STRICKLAND, CO-HEIRESS,
of Cokethorpe, Oxfordshire,
where she died, April 24, 1836,
aged 60.

3. In Memory of
KATHERINE, WIDOW OF WALTER STRICKLAND,
of Cokethorpe, Oxfordshire, and Flamborough, Yorkshire,
who fell asleep, January 29th, 1892,
aged 70 years.

4. In Memory of
FRANCES ELIZABETH, WIDOW OF CHARLES COTTRELL DORMER,
of Rousham, Oxfordshire,
Died at Flamborough, Oct. 20th, 1892,
in her 87th year.

† It was to the memory of this Walter Strickland that painted glass was placed in the East window of the Chancel of Flamborough Church. The inscription on the brass plate below it is as follows:—

"The mortal Remains of Walter Strickland of Cokethorpe in Oxfordshire, and Flamborough in Yorkshire, were buried in Standlake church. The stained Glass was Placed in this Window by the Direction of his sorrowing Widow.

"In my Father's House are many mansions, if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." (See p. 19).

Cottrell Dormer, of Rousham, Oxfordshire.*[4] She determined to make Flamborough her home, and began there a life of activity at an age when many persons are giving up all active pursuits. There being no residence upon the Strickland property at Flamborough, she built the Danes' Dyke House, A.D. 1873. She died on October 20th, 1892, at the age of 87. Her grave is at Flamborough, in the new burial-ground. She was succeeded by her grandson, Clement Adelmar Cottrell Dormer, the present owner. In bringing to a conclusion this little sketch of my mother's family, perhaps I may be allowed to quote the Strickland family motto "A la volonte de Dieu" (As God wills).

FRANCES ELIZABETH COTTRELL DORMER.

THE GEOLOGY OF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.

IN writing a chapter on the Geology of Flamborough Head, a few words must first be said on the Physical Geography of the district.

Taking, as the base, a line from Bridlington to a point nearly due north, where the Chalk turns inland at Speeton, this noted promontory has the shape of a right-angled triangle, extending out to sea nearly six miles, the south side being at right angles to the base, and the hypotenuse, or longer side, stretching from the light-house at the extreme Head to Speeton Gap. It is remarkable that the whole coast line from the extremities of the above base line, that is to say, from Sewerby to Speeton, is practically inaccessible, except in some five places, namely, Danes' Dike, the South and North Landings, and Selwick and Thornwick Bays.

The cliffs at Bempton, Buckton, and Speeton rise perpendicularly from the sea, and attain a height of over 400ft. On the north side, from Sarnwick to the Head, the cliffs, which are here considerably lower, being only 125ft. high at most, are deeply indented by the action of the sea waves, and exhibit numerous caves and outlying stacks of rock, but on the south side nothing of the kind occurs. Here there are no bays, no caves, no outliers, only the bare precipitous cliff.

Along the promontory, as defined above, run two pre-

glacial valleys, one terminating at the Danes' Dike Gap, where the late Mrs. Cottrell Dormer, the Lady of the Manor, built a residence; and the other, parallel to the coast line on the north, terminating at the extreme Head. These valleys have been so obliterated by the accumulation of boulder clay in the Ice Age, that, with the exception of the former, which has since been in part re-excavated, they are not easily discerned by the uninitiated. Mr. Lamplugh, now of the Geological Survey, has thrown much light upon the latter in his communications to the Geological Society of London, as indeed he has upon the whole glacial conditions of Flamborough Head.

It may be noted that the whole sequence of the Cretaceous formation, as it exists in Yorkshire, may be studied in the area in question. The following table exhibits the various beds in order, with their localities, and some characteristic fossils. In drawing up this table, care has been taken to bring it up to date as much as possible, and to incorporate the researches of Messrs. Hill, Blake, Judd, and Lamplugh, in their several papers on the Chalk of Yorkshire, and especially on the Speeton Clays, which are unique in England. It is, however, only an epitome, the limited space allowed not admitting of any enlargement.

As the beds have a southerly dip, the highest are found in the cliffs at Sewerby, the lowest at Speeton.

A.—Upper Cretaceous.

1. Upper Chalk.	Comparatively soft. No flints.	From Sewerby to Danes' Dike.

	Numerous sponges, also marsupites.	
	Belemnitella mucronata.	Less fossiliferous towards the Head.
	Bands of Fuller's Earth.	
2. Middle Chalk.	Chalk with flints.	Begins at High Stacks.
	Ananchytes ovatus.	
	Few fossils.	Selwick and North Landing.
	Tabular beds of flint.	
	Zone of *Inoceramus Mytiloides.*	Thornwick.
	Hard chalk rock.	Bempton and
	Melbourn rock.	Buckton cliffs.
3. Lower Chalk.	Black chalk, or *Belemnitella plena* zone.	Speeton cliffs.
	Grey chalk.	
	No flint.	
	Abundance of manganese.	
	Holaster subglobosus.	Base of Speeton cliffs.
	Chalk marl, with pink bands.	
Gault.	Red chalk, or Hunstanton Limestone.	Extending to Speeton Gap, under landslip.
	Belemnites minimus.	
	Terebratula biplicata.	

B.—Lower Cretaceous, or Neocomian.

Judd.	Lamplugh.
1. Upper Speeton beds 150ft., cement bed at base.	1. Upper. *Belemnites Semicanaliculatus.*
2. Middle, 150ft. *Pecten cinctus.* *Meyeria ornata.* "Shrimp bed." *Ancyloceras.*	2. Lower. *Belemnites Jaculum.* *Ammonites Speetonensis.* *Meyeria Ornata.* *Ammonites Noricus.*
3. Lower, 200ft. *Ammonites Speetonensis.* *Ammonites Noricus.* *Ammonites Astierianus.* *Belemnites Lateralis.* Coprolite Bed.	
Jurassic.	Jurassic. *Belemnites Lateralis.*

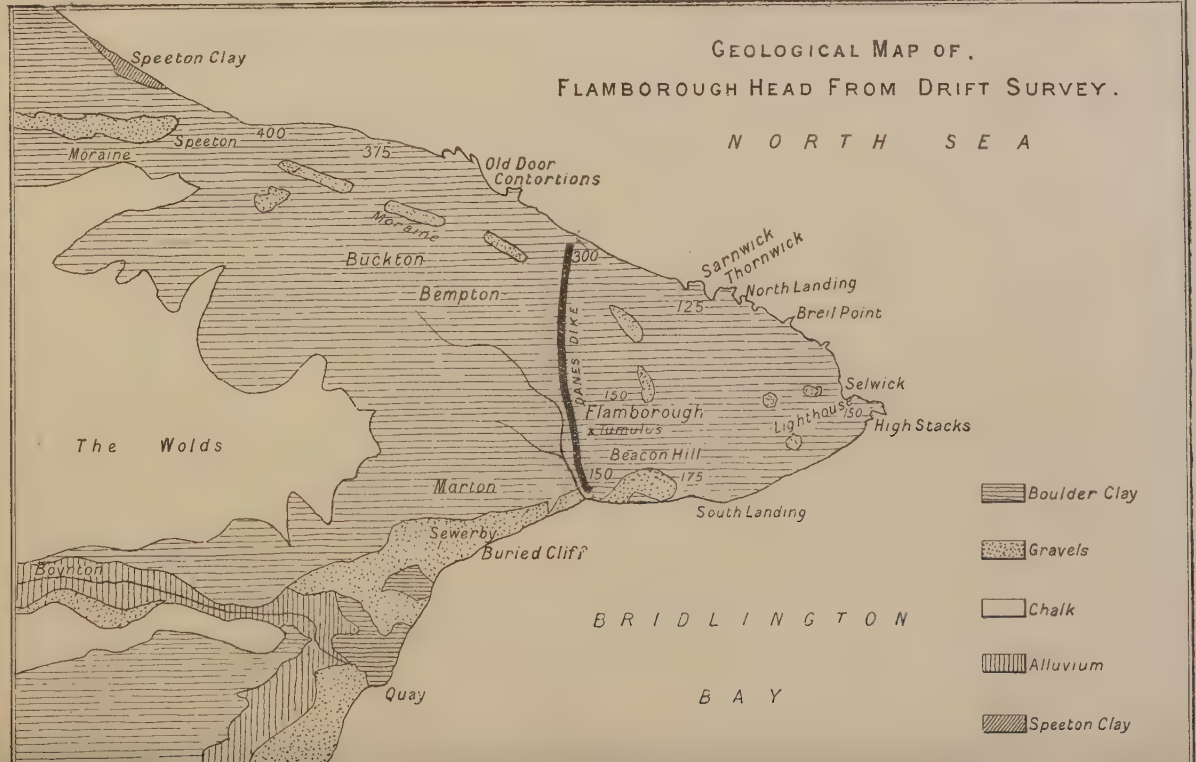
From which it will be seen that Mr. Lamplugh, than whom no better authority exists, dispenses with the Middle Speeton Beds, and adopts for his classification three prominent forms of Belemnites, relegating the zone of *Belemnites Lateralis* to the Jurassic, instead of to the Neocomian Beds.

Thus much for students in Geology, and members of many scientific societies, who may, and should, pay a visit to this interesting locality; but for the general public something more popular must be added to arouse their interest.

The Cliffs, then, which meet their eye, are composed

of chalk, not of sandstone, as a modern novelist ignorantly states. Chalk is almost pure limestone, deposited once upon a time in a moderately deep sea, at some distance from land, and composed for the most part of microscopic shells of marine animals, which lived near the surface of the ocean, and whose remains sank to the bottom and formed a sort of ooze or white mud. The process of formation must therefore have been extremely slow, extending over many thousands of years, so as to accumulate a thickness of some 800 feet. These deposits of soft calcareous mud, consolidated by pressure, and acted on chemically, were subsequently elevated by earth-movements above the sea, and form the Wolds of the East Riding, stretching from Hessle on the South, round by Acklam Brow, near Malton, to Flamborough Head. This is only the western fringe of the Cretaceous beds; to find the Eastern, you must go to Denmark, and even to Moscow. The central portion has again sunk down or been worn away, and now forms the shallow basin of the North Sea.

The Cliffs were not always as we see them now; once they extended much further seawards. This is evidenced by the huge masses of chalk boulders which have fallen down and strew the shore, as well as by the outlying stacks of the Matron, the Adam and Eve at Selwick, jocularly called Cole and Lamplugh, and the King and Queen, at Brail Point. The sea is constantly hurling its waves, mixed with sand and gravel, against the rocky barrier, and, where joints in the chalk occur, excavates caves, such as Robin Lyth's Hole, and numerous others in Thornwick and Sarnwick Bays, which in process of


Geological Map of.
Flamborough Head from Drift Survey.
North Sea
Speeton Clay
Speeton
400
375
Moraine
Old Door
Contortions
Moraine
Buckton
Bempton
300
Sarnwick
Thornwick
North Landing
125
Breil Point
Dykes Dike
150
Flamborough
x Tumuli
Selwick
Lighthouse
150
High Stacks
The Wolds
Beacon Hill
150
175
Marton
South Landing
Sewerby
Buried Cliff
Boyton
Bridlington
Bay
Quay
Boulder Clay
Gravels
Chalk
Alluvium
Speeton Clay

time will fall in, and form further indentations in the coastline, and leave outlying stacks.

But perhaps the most curious and interesting feature of the cliffs under review is the fact that they are capped, even on their highest summits, by a great thickness of Boulder Clay. This is a comparatively recent deposit, due to ice-movements. It is impossible in a brief memoir to enter into explanations; it must suffice to record the bare facts. It is incontestable that in the ages that are past, but, geologically, comparatively recent, the whole of Scandinavia, and Scotland, and the North of England was covered with a sheet of ice, varying according to latitude from one to two or three thousand feet in thickness, much as Greenland is now. An ice stream, or gigantic glacier, from Norway, stretching across the area of the present North Sea, combined with minor glaciers from Scotland and Westmoreland, impinged on the East Coast of Yorkshire. Innumerable blocks of Shap granite from Westmoreland, of Basalt from Teesdale, and of characteristic rocks from Christiania, have been found on the Yorkshire coast, and even on the summit of Bempton Cliffs. They could only have been conveyed by ice, just as granite and primitive rocks of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa were carried across the central vale of Switzerland, and left stranded high up on the flanks of the Oolitic mountains of the Jura. The great glacier from Scandinavia, in its progress across the North Sea, ground down into fine mud a certain percentage of the stones which had fallen on its surface, leaving the larger and harder ones smoothed and striated, and, when a warmer condition of climate set in, gradually melted away, and

deposited its burden all over Holderness, and, as stated above, even on the highest summits of the Chalk cliffs. Its moraine, as the Swiss call it, or heap of sand, gravel, and erratics, due to the melting of the ice, may be traced from Speeton Mill to the Beacon Hill at Flamborough, parallel with the coast line.

Much more might be added, but space forbids. The reader is referred to the interesting paper on the Drift deposits of Flamborough Head, by Mr. Lamplugh,* and to Geological Rambles, by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, where the general subject is popularly discussed.

E. Maule Cole.

* Quart. Jour., Geol. Soc., No. 187.; Aug. 1891.

THE BIRDS OF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.

THE visitor to Flamborough should not fail, if he can conveniently do it, to walk along the cliffs (June or July are about the best months), and see the cliff climbers pursue their dangerous avocation, which consists in a man being lowered by means of a long rope, over the precipitous cliffs at Bempton and Buckton, for the purpose of collecting the eggs of the sea-birds which here breed in countless myriads, and occupy every ledge and projection. There is an interesting description of the "Egg-climming," given by Mr. Seebohm, F.L.S., F.Z.S., in his book on "British Birds," vol. iii., p. 395-397, and by his kind permission it is here printed :—

"The Guillemot only lays one egg; indeed, it could not sit upon two, the egg being enormously large for the size of the bird, which does not sit upon it on its breast, like a duck, but rests upright on its tail.

The eggs of the Guillemot are much sought after as articles of food. The manner in which they are taken from the cliffs at Flamborough is very interesting. A party of 'climmers' consists of three, two at the top, and one suspended in mid-air. The latter, in consequence of the greater risk he has to run, takes one half of the eggs as his share. This adventurous man must have a clear head, or he would become giddy at the fearful depths below him; he must not be too heavy, or he would tire out the two men who have to lower and

raise him some 200ft. or more twenty times a day; whilst, at the same time, he must have a good knowledge of the various ledges and crannies where the birds breed. He first puts on what he calls his 'breeches,' a belt of flat rope with a small loop at each end, to which the cord by which he is suspended is attached, and two large loops, through which he puts his legs. An iron bar is driven into the ground, to which a rope is attached to hang down the cliff to assist him in raising himself, and with which to make signals to the men above when he wants them to raise or lower him. A pulley running on a swivel, attached to an iron spike, is fastened on the edge of the precipice, so that the rope may not chafe.

With a cool head, the dangers attached to 'climming' are very slight indeed; the real danger consists in pieces of the rock becoming detached and falling on the unfortunate 'climmer.' Old Lowney, the Methuselah of cliff-climbers, the veteran of forty years amongst these awful cliffs, told me how he had 'clum' for six-and-thirty years, and had met with only one serious accident. A piece of rock, about half the size of his head, detached itself some thirty feet above him, and, though he saw it coming, he could not get out of its way; if it had fallen on his head, it must inevitably have dashed his brains out, but he put up his arm to protect himself. His arm was not broken, but the muscle was absolutely torn from the bone, and it was nearly two years before he could raise it to his head again. He divides his ground into three days' work, so that he takes it all twice a week, when weather permits; in very wet and windy weather he does not 'clim.' Operations commence

about the 14th of May. For the first nine days he has a good run of eggs, as the birds that breed on the ledges he visits have most of them laid; for the next nine days eggs are scarce. At the end of that time a second egg has been laid by the birds whose eggs he took during the first nine days, and he has a second run of successful collecting. He considers from two to three hundred eggs a day a good take. He has then a second nine days' 'slack,' and after that comes his midsummer 'fling,' or 'shut,' as he comically expresses it. This is a very precarious one, and in some seasons is not worth the getting, whilst in others it is nearly equal to the first two takes. This veteran 'climmer' is of opinion that the Guillemot never lays more than two eggs in a season; and his opinion is of some value, as it is certainly much easier to obtain accurate information respecting the habits of birds at a place like Flamborough, where they are scattered over some miles of cliffs, than at the Farne Islands, where they are crowded together in a dense mass on only four rocks. He also thinks that each bird frequents the same ledge year after year, and lays the same coloured egg every year, although the variety of colour in the eggs of different birds is so wonderfully great. He told me that he used to get a very rare and highly-prized variety, of an almost uniform rich reddish-brown colour, on a certain ledge twice every year, which continued for fifteen years in succession, after which the poor bird died, or was shot, or became a 'shunted dowager.'

The variety in the colour of the eggs of the Guillemot is something wonderful, and it is almost vain to attempt

a description of their diversified tints. The ground-colours are cream, white, blue, and yellowish green, dark and clear pea-green, and reddish and purplish brown, with every conceivable intermediate tint. Some are irregularly blotched, others are fantastically streaked with browns, pinks, or greys in endless variety, whilst a few are spotless, or nearly so. The chief thing that strikes an ornithologist, who has been accustomed to estimate the eggs of the Guillemot by the Farne Island standard, and afterwards visits Flamborough, is the extraordinary beauty and variety of colouring in the eggs found at the latter station. Not only are the colours more varied, but they are decidedly more brilliant. This may be owing to the fact that at the Farnes the eggs are all open to a careful selection by the collector, who only takes the richest and handsomest eggs; whilst at Flamborough, from the extreme inaccessibility of the birds' laying-places, the finely-marked eggs have as much chance of coming to maturity as the plainer ones. At the Farnes a bird laying a handsome egg has rarely a chance of bringing it to maturity, and hence has no means of transmitting its extraordinary beauty to posterity."

The Guillemot, the Razorbill, and the Puffin are the most numerous, and since the passing of the Sea-birds' Preservation Act they have very much increased, the shooting of them which was practised until then, for the so called sport of the thing, was as reprehensible as it was cruel. To the Ornithologist and Oologist this is one of the most important and interesting parts on the East Coast of England, and affords to all

lovers of nature a treat which, once seen, must be ever impressed on the memory. Another excellent way of seeing them is to hire a boat at the North Sea Landing, and row as far as the Buckton Cliffs. By this course you can see more of the birds on the water, but whichever way may be adopted the visitor should be sure to take a field glass. In addition to the birds named there are also breeding in the cliffs a few Kittiwakes, the Rock Dove and Stock Dove in great numbers, the Jackdaw, the Starling, and until a few years ago a pair of Peregrine Falcons bred annually in the Buckton Cliffs. The Raven is said to have disappeared from here about fifty years ago. The Rock Pipit breeds on the South and North side of the headland, but the nesting place is difficult to detect. Pennant in his "Tour to Scotland" mentions a visit he paid to Flamborough.

July 3rd, 1769, "Went to Flamborough Head. The Town is on the North Side; consists of about one hundred and fifty small houses, entirely inhabited by fishermen, few of whom it is said die in their beds, but meet their fate in the element they are so conversant in. Put myself under the direction of William Camidge, Cicerone of the place, who conducted me to a little creek at that time covered with fish, a fleet of cobles having just put in. Went in one of those little boats to view the head, coasting it for upwards of two miles. The cliffs are of a tremendous height and amazing grandeur; beneath are several vast caverns, some closed at the end, others are pervious, formed with a natural arch, giving a romantic passage to the boat different from that we entered.

"In some places the rocks are insulated, are of a

pyramidal figure, and soar up to a vast height, the bases of most are solid, but in some pierced through, and arched. Multitudes of birds were swimming about, others swarmed in the air and almost stunned us with the variety of their croaks and screams. I observed among them Cormorants, Shags in small flocks, Guillemots, a few black Guillemots very shy and wild, Auks, Puffins, Kittiwakes, and Herring Gulls."*

It will thus be seen that Flamborough has long been celebrated for its ornithology, and not alone as the home of the sea-birds, but it was in this part of Yorkshire that the last of the native Great Bustards found a home. They seem to have been exterminated about the year 1830, as it was about this time that Sir William Strickland sent an invitation to the Rev. Mr. Metcalfe and his wife to dine at Boynton Hall, Sir William stating in his note that they would dine off a Great Bustard, which was probably the "last of his race." Miss Charlotte Rickaby, of Bridlington Quay, who died 1874, aged 87, could well remember, on one occasion early in the present century, riding to Flamborough with her father, and they counted in one field fifteen Great Bustards.

THOMAS BOYNTON.

* It will be seen from Pennant's Account that several species of birds have now ceased to breed here.

BOTANY.

I. Spermaphytes or Phanerogams.
II. Sporophytes or Cryptogams.

FIRST a short explanation of these words for those who need it.

Plants reproduce themselves either by seeds, or by spores.* Those which are reproduced by seeds are called "Spermaphytes," *i.e.*, Seed-bearers.† Those which are reproduced by spores are called "Sporophytes" or Spore-bearers.†

As the parts of a Sporophyte which have to do with the production of the spores are more or less hidden, the Sporophytes are therefore also called "Cryptogams."‡ They have no true flowers. "A flower" is the name commonly given to the parts of a *seed-bearer* which have to do with the production of the seeds. These can be more easily seen, and the Spermaphytes are therefore also called "Phæno" or "Phanerogams."‡

* A seed is a case containing a germ or embryo plant packed in with a supply of food: and this baby plant begins to grow (for stem and root) from two certain points. A spore is a cell, produced by the parent plant for the reproduction of its species, which grows by division or multiplication of itself into two or more cells.

† From the Greek: *sperma*, *spora*, "seed" and *phutos* from *phuo*, "to bring forth" or "produce."

‡ From the Greek: *kruptos*, "hidden," or *phaneros*, "visible," from *phaino*, and *gamos*, "marriage."

So these words are the names given to the two great divisions or sub-kingdoms into which plants are divided, namely, the Spermaphytes, Phanerogams, or Flowering Plants, as distinguished from the Sporophytes, Cryptogams, or Flowerless Plants.

Spermaphytes or Phanerogams.

The Flamborough Headland is a chalk or limestone formation, with a surface covering generally of boulder clay, but in part of sand or gravel. (See pp. 103, 107, 108, and Map). In places the chalk is very near the surface, and limestone-loving plants appear. West of the Danes' Dike, and flowing into it, are two tiny water-courses, more or less sheltered, where some few plants can be found which love damp or marshy places. Towards Sewerby and Marton, there are a few good ponds, and that part of the headland is well wooded. Indeed there are finer trees there than might be expected. Elsewhere the district is high, bare, and wind-swept. The vegetation is consequently late, but the soil almost everywhere is well cultivated, and yields fairly good crops. Owing to draining, and the process of cultivation generally, several plants once abundant have now disappeared.

In addition to the Coast line, the Danes' Dike and the little valleys on the western side of it should be specially searched.

When the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union visited Flamborough, in 1886, they noted 154 species of Flowering Plants. My notes for some of the years since I have lived at Sewerby are imperfect, and I cannot

therefore now state the exact number of Flowering Plants occurring in this locality. But a beginner should find, on a two or three hours ramble between May and October, from fifty to eighty species in flower or seed, excluding rushes, sedges, and grasses. Omitting many of the common ones, the following plants may be mentioned as growing within that part of the headland which is cut off by the railway from Bridlington to Bempton.

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold), Aquilegia vulgaris (Columbine), Ranunculus Flammula (Spearwort), Cochlearia officinalis (Scurvy-grass), Senebiera Coronopus (Wart-cress), Reseda lutea (Mignonette). Polygala vulgaris (Milkwort), Linum catharticum (Purging Flax).

Anthyllis Vulneraria (Kidney Vetch), Ononis arvensis (Rest-harrow), Sarothamnus scoparius (Broom), Vicia Cracca (Tufted Vetch), Spiræa Filipendula (Dropwort), Poterium Sanguisorba (Salad Burnet) (outside boundary), Circæa lutetiana (Enchanter's Nightshade), Parnassia palustris (Grass of Parnassus), Campanula glomerata (Clustered Bell-flower) (outside boundary), C. Latifolia (Giant Bell-flower).

Tragopogon pratensis (Goat's-beard, or Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon), Carlina vulgaris (Carline Thistle), Petasites vulgaris (Butter-bur), Gentiana campestris (Field Gentian), Hyoscyamus niger (Henbane), Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia), Euphrasia officinalis (Eye-bright), Pedicularis sylvatica and P. palustris (Louse-wort), Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Yellow Rattle), Thymus serpyllum (Wild Thyme) (outside boundary), Myosotis sylvatica (Wood Forget-me-not or Scorpion-grass),

Pinguicula vulgaris (Butterwort), Armeria maritima (Thrift, White and Red), Plantago media (Hoary Plantain), P. maritima (Sea Plantain), P. Coronopus (Buck's-horn Plantain).

Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus (Goose-foot or Good King Henry), Urtica urens (Small Nettle), Alnus glutinosa (Alder), Populus tremula (Aspen).

Orchis Morio (Green-winged Orchis), O. mascula (Early Purple Orchis), O. maculata (Spotted Palmate Orchis), Habenaria viridis (Frog Orchis), Listera ovata (Tway-blade), Alisma Plantago (Water Plantain).

I could also shew you at Sewerby, Anemone ranunculoides (Yellow Wood Anemone), A. Apennina (Blue Mountain Anemone), Trollius Europæus (Globe-flower), Aconitum Napellus (Monk's-hood), Meconopsis Cambrica (Yellow Welsh Poppy), Chelidonium majus (Great Celandine), Corydalis lutea (Yellow Corydalis), Helianthemum vulgare (Rock-rose).

Geranium phæum (Dusky Crane's-bill), Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry), Pyrus Aria (White-beam), Adoxa Moschatellina (Tuberous Moschatel), Asperula taurina, Doronicum Pardalianches (Leopard's-bane), Cichorium Intybus (Succory), Digitalis purpurea (Fox-glove), Pulmonaria officinalis (Lungwort), Trientalis Europæa (Chickweed Winter-green), Lysimachia Nummularia (Money-wort), Daphne Laureola (Spurge Laurel), Vinca Minor (Lesser Periwinkle), Gentiana verna (Spring Gentian), Paris quadrifolia (Herb Paris), Tulipa sylvestris (Wild Tulip), Fritillaria Meleagris (Snake's-head), Ornithagolum umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem), Polygonatum multi-

florum (Solomon's Seal), and others which have been planted here.

ROBERT FISHER.

SPOROPHYTES OR CRYPTOGAMS.

Cryptogamic plants far exceed in number the Flowering or Phanerogamic plants in the British Islands. By the modern method of research, these numerous forms of vegetable life have been divided into three main groups :—

1st Group, THALLOPHYTA.
2nd do. BRYOPHYTA.
3rd do. PTERIDOPHYTA.

Group 1.—The THALLOPHYTA includes the *Algæ*, *Lichens* (or Lichen-Fungi), and *Fungi*. The vegetative body in these plants is a *Thallus*, or simple growth of cellular structure, without any differentiation into stem, leaf, and root, or if at all, in a very rudimentary condition.

Algæ.—This section contains the seaweeds, in which the visitors to Flamborough will probably be especially interested. They are treated of in a special section, which follows on page 124.

Lichens or *Lichen-Fungi*. The Lichen-Fungus consists of a *Fungus* and an *Alga*, living and growing together in intimate connexion. They are very slow growing perennial plants, varying much in their form, appearance, and texture, constituting a thallus, crust, or frond, which frequently spreads horizontally upon soil, rocks, stones, the trunks of living trees, and upon dead wood. They are among the first plants which clothe

the bare rocks and help to form a humus for others of a higher organisation to live and flourish in.

Those that grow on the trunks of trees in lower districts prefer trees in hedge-rows, or exposed at the outskirts of plantations, always fixing themselves on the side most exposed to the prevailing rain storms of the district.

Lichens are very tenacious of life, and may be completely dried up without losing their vitality.

Fungi.—The greater number of the Fungi are parasitical, deriving their support in a great measure from the host on which they grow. Some of the larger forms, in the family of Agarics, of which the well-known mushroom is a typical species, grow in humus, or soil, that contains decaying vegetable or animal matter. Some grow on the living bark of trees, their mycelium penetrating the tissues of the wood itself; and smaller forms of the Fungi grow on fallen leaves and decaying branches, assisting in their destruction.

A very large number of minute microscopical Fungi grow as true parasites upon living vegetable and animal organisms, and when atmospheric or other influences occur to assist their development, they become very destructive to the hosts upon which they grow. The potato disease, vine mildew, dry rot fungus, etc., etc., may be named as well-known results of their destructive parasitic growth on the organisms attacked. The ring-worm on the human skin is also known to be the result of the growth of a minute parasitical fungus. The Fungi are very numerous, are classified and arranged into many divisions, and far exceed in numbers the

whole of the Flowering or Phanerogamous plants in the British Islands.

Group 2.—Bryophyta (or Muscineæ).—The plants forming this group are the *Hepaticæ*, or Liverworts, and the *Muscinæ*, or Urn Mosses. All the plants in this group show simple cellular structure, though a higher stage of plant growth takes place. Some of the Hepaticæ have only a thallus or frond like growth, whilst in some genera both a thallus and stem with leaves are combined. It is amongst the Hepaticæ that the transition from a simple unbranching thallus to a more organised plant with stem and leaves becomes differentiated.

The sexual characters for spore reproduction may be distinctly discerned and traced out, although, like the previous more simple-structured Algæ and Fungi, they are able to reproduce themselves by bud growth; for every cell of the plant is capable of growth, and thus materially assists to aid in their wide distribution.

The leaves of the Hepaticæ have no nerve, and the capsule, when ripe, opens by four valves, from which the spores are distributed. The leaves of the Urn Mosses in many of them have distinct nerves, and the stems show rudimentary traces of vascular tissue, which is entirely absent in the Hepaticæ.

The urn-like capsule of the mosses opens by a lid or operculum at the top, which is thrown off when ripe for the dispersion of the spores by the peristome, which consists of a number of divisions or teeth, having cell structure very highly hygroscopic, which is acted upon by varia-

tions in moisture. The number of these divisions or teeth of the peristome is always four, or a multiple thereof; thus some have four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, and in one genus the number of the teeth round the mouth of the capsule is sixty-four.

The life history of the Muscineæ shows a regular and well-marked alternation of generations. The germinating spore does not at once give rise to what is known as the moss-plant, but produces an embryonic body, called the *Protonema*, which consists generally of a branched filament, but occasionally of a flat layer of cells. The protonema is mostly inconspicuous and short-lived in the Hepaticæ, whilst in the Mosses it is more amply developed, and sometimes persists from year to year.

The moss-plant is the adult sexual form, and on the adult shoot are produced the sexual organs, *Antheridia* and *Archegonia*. These organs are borne sometimes both on the same plant, in other cases the Antheridia and Archegonia grow on separate distinct plants, when it is *dioicous*, although both forms grow from the same protonema.

In the British Islands about 600 urn mosses and 200 liverworts, or scale mosses, are now enumerated, belonging to several genera.

Dr. Parson's Moss Flora of the East Riding contains a total of about 133 species, to which some additions could now be made. The district around Flamborough may be considered drier than the Vale of York, or the hilly grounds of the North and West Ridings, and is also mainly of one geological character. Mosses are moisture-loving plants. The best places to search for

them would be moist, shady places in the Dikes, and, though a little further north, in wet places on the sloping cliffs at Speeton. There may be found *Dicranella tenuifolium*, *Ditrichum homomallum*, and *Trichostomum tophaceum*. Very little has been done in gathering mosses around Flamborough, but *Cryphæa heteromalla* grows on a tree trunk in the Dikes.

Group 3.—PHERIDOPHYTA (Vascular-Cryptogams).—This includes the *Filicinæ*, or Ferns; *Equisetinæ*, or Horsetails; and *Lycopodinæ*, or Club-mosses. The life history in this group presents a well-marked alternation of generations. The spore-producing form in the Ferns is the more conspicuous, constituting the well-known Fern-plant.

Filicinæ or Ferns. The spore produces from a cell in the first stage a cellular expansion of growth called the *Prothallium* much resembling the thallus growth of a Marchantia or Liverwort. On the under surface of this prothallium the Antheridia and Archegonia grow from single cells. After the fertilisation of the Archegonia, the asexual generation or Fern plant proper commences its growth, producing root and first leaf, and thus gradually increases until the perfect fern is formed, which becomes an independent plant, enduring for an indefinite number of years.

Ferns prefer moist, shady places for their growth, and many of the species adorn secluded glens, more especially if a waterfall is near with its perpetual sprays of moisture. The total number of distinct species known in the British Islands is only about forty, included in some seventeen genera.

Ferns are not abundant at Flamborough. Polypodium vulgare, Lastræa Filix-mas, L. dilatata, Scolopendrium vulgare, Blechnum boreale, Athyrium Filix-fœmina, Polystichum aculeatum, and Asplenium Trichomanes, are in the Dikes and woods adjoining. Cystopteris fragilis, Polypodium Dryopteris, P. Phegopteris, and Woodsia Ilvensis, have been imported, but the two latter have not survived.

The *Equisetinæ* or Horsetails.—Some ten species of this genus are known in the British Islands. The stem grows as a horizontal subterranean much-branched Rhizome, from which the sub-ærial shoots grow upright, mostly herbaceous, generally green in colour, and their surface is ribbed. They grow in moist, springy places, and some few of them may be met with by ditches and in wet places on the maritime cliffs.

In the Flamborough district may be found Equisetum arvense, E. maximum, E. limosum, and E. sylvaticum.

The *Lycopodinæ* or Club-Mosses.—The Club-Mosses are only represented in Britain by six species. They grow with slender much-branched erect or horizontal leafy stems, spreading on the surface of the ground. They are mostly natives of damp moors and hilly districts.

M. B. Slater.

Seaweeds and Tiny Pondweeds.

Botanists class seaweeds and similar—but generally smaller—green plants that are found in ponds and ditches under the general name of *Algæ*.

These plants are entirely cellular in their structure, and more simple in their organisation than those cellular

plants known as Mosses and Liverworts. They abound everywhere where moisture is present, from the damp well to the surface portions of the briny deep and mist-clad mountain-rock; the marine ones are chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of coasts.

Even about Flamborough they vary in size, from the two-thousandth part of an inch in length, to five or six feet.

All the Algæ, without exception, possess in common with our flowering plants a green colouring matter called chlorophyll, and it is through the medium of small protoplasmic bodies containing this substance, and hence called chlorophyll-corpuscles, that the energy of the sun's rays is enabled to decompose the carbon dioxide that is given off by the animals living in the water, the carbon being used as food by the plant, while the oxygen is evolved, and can thus be used by the aquatic animals. One of their uses is thus to purify the water and another to serve as food and shelter to numerous small aquatic animals.

If we examine some of the water from any of the pools of the district, we shall find myriads of plants consisting of a single cell only. Some of these have the power of motion and swim about freely and quickly by two long thread-like portions which are projected from their surface (Chlamydococcus). Others move but slowly, such as the Diatoms (Navicula); these are distinguished by having their cell-wall impregnated with silica, and this renders their remains indestructible under ordinary conditions. Large deposits of these siliceous cells are formed at the bottom of old lakes; it is a

deposit of this nature that is impregnated with nitro-glycerine to form dynamite. Other diatomaceous deposits are extensively used as polishing-powders. Again, there are other of these unicellular plants called Desmids (Cosmarium, etc.,) in the pools, which are of such beautiful and symmetrical forms that they can always be divided into two exactly similar halves; these are found of many forms, and are a source of great interest to the microscopist. I could give a long list of these plants, but I will not trouble the reader with their scientific names.

Then there are many other species of these algæ in the ponds, which look like a number of threads variously intertwined. These consist of cylindrical cells placed end to end, containing their chlorophyll bodies arranged in beautiful spiral bands (Spirogyra), or in gemmate stars (Zygnema), or in flat bands (Mougeotia). There are others which are beautifully branched (Draparnaldia).

We will now proceed to notice some of the many forms that can be found in the sea about Flamborough, the larger forms of which are familiar to everybody as Sea-weeds. There are, however, a large number of Marine Algæ which are microscopic, for instance, many of the most beautiful of the Diatoms are marine, as well as a large number of the red, brown, and green seaweeds proper. Desmids are not found in sea-water anywhere. First of all, it may be stated that the seaweeds are divided into three sub-classes, which are named after their colour, the great majority being distinctly green, brown, or red in colour. Both the brown and red ones contain the green colouring matter which has been pre-

viously mentioned, but it is hidden by the presence of additional red and brown colouring matters respectively, which can readily be dissolved out of the plants before the green. If I entered into the various methods of reproduction,—one of the most interesting features in connection with them—that takes place in these plants, I should make this article much too long. I cannot, however, refrain from reminding the reader of this fascinating branch of the subject.

A large number of species can be obtained in the district around Flamborough, but only some of the common ones will be mentioned here. There is no doubt but that anyone residing in the district could materially add to the number of those known to occur here, by regularly and systematically collecting, especially at low tides and after storms.

Fucus vesiculosus is very common, and is often several feet long and repeatedly branched; it is easily distinguished by its flat fronds, bearing *pairs* of immersed little bladders, which serve as *floats* to the plant; it also has a midrib. *Fucus nodosus* is distinguished by its fronds being stouter and strap-shaped, without a distinct midrib, and in bearing single oblong bladders (*nodes*) at intervals. *Fucus serratus* is readily distinguished by the toothed (*serrated*) margins of its bladderless fronds. *Fucus canaliculatus* is readily distinguished by its narrow fluted bladderless fronds, and small size, being often but a few inches long; it is exposed to the air for the greater part of each day.

Another common species is *Himanthalia lorea;* this

has a top-shaped frond at first, which becomes cup-shaped, and bears long strap-shaped portions above.

Another interesting one is *Halidrys siliquosa*, which has long narrow compound air-bladders constricted at intervals.

Laminaria digitata is another abundant species which grows in the deeper water, being found even at a depth of fifteen fathoms; it has very long strap-shaped fronds, which are deeply divided into narrow portions, attached to a stout perennial base. Then about low-water mark, and also somewhat lower there is *Laminaria saccharina*, which has a long large lanceolate undivided frond, its fronds waving most beautifully in the water. There are many other of the smaller species which cannot be minutely noticed here; many of them occur attached to the larger species (epiphytic).

Among the green ones, there are many small species of a genus called *Cladophora;* the plants are much and beautifully branched, the whole plant being composed of single rows of cells.

A larger species is *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, which has a tubular simple frond variously inflated; its name sufficiently signifies what it resembles. *Enteromorpha compressa* is a very common species which always has its fronds tapering at the base; it is invariably though slightly branched, and is generally flattened; it is, however, very variable, according to locality, and can always be found on any pile exposed to the tide.

Another common species is *Ulva latissima*, easily

recognised by its thin, broadly-oblong fronds, which are present at all seasons.

Among the red ones, the small species of *Polysiphonia*, *Ceramium*, and *Callithammon* are exceedingly pretty, and portions of them form beautiful microscopical objects.

Then the charming *Plocamium coccineum* will vie with any as to being frequent; when this has once been seen its beauty leaves a lasting impression. As to its characters, its delicate spreading branches alternate irregularly; the smaller awl-shaped branches are all on one side, and have comb-like teeth also on one side.

Another frequent species is *Chylocladia articulata*. This has a delicate tubular frond, very much branched and with regular constrictions, so that it seems to be jointed throughout; by this character and by the somewhat gelatinous frond it can be recognised. Another species which is abundant is *Corallina officinalis*. It is easily recognised by its jointed pinnate fronds which are strongly calcareous and brittle; it soon becomes white on continued exposure. There is another species which occurs in deep rock pools where some shade can be had; it is sure to attract attention on account of its beautifully veined, oblong, bright-red fronds, simulating strongly the leaves of the higher plants.

Enough has been stated regarding these pretty plants to stimulate the energies of anyone desiring to become acquainted with a most interesting study, though much more might have been written had it been necessary.

WM. WEST.

CONCHOLOGY: MARINE, LAND, AND FRESH WATER SHELLS.

FLAMBOROUGH Head, owing to its exposed character, cannot be expected to yield a large harvest to the marine zoologist; indeed, to anyone who has watched the fury of the waves when a northerly gale is driving them against the cliffs, it appears amazing how anything less tenacious than a limpet can possibly remain adherent to the rocks. The piece of coast best worth the attention of the conchologist is naturally the stretch of flat scars lying south of the Headland between Sewerby and the point crowned by the light-house. In the sand at low water, at no great distance from the spot where the Sewerby cliff pathway descends to the shore, there resides a large colony of the razor-shell (*Solen siliqua*). The animal is much prized as bait by the fishermen from the Quay, who extract it from its burrow with a short iron fork.

Many of the sea-worn stones which lie so plentifully between the scars and the cliff will be found to be perforated with numerous holes. On breaking these stones open with a hammer, great quantities of the shells of their former inhabitants can be collected, the species being principally *Tapes perforans* and *Saxicava rugosa*. In the softer parts of the chalk scars, particularly about the shallow pools, two other kinds of

boring shells live in large numbers, *Pholas candida* and *Pholas crispata*. Their siphons may be observed just projecting from the surface of the chalk, but on the slightest alarm they retreat to the lowest extremity of their burrows, and some work with chisel and hammer is necessary for their extraction,—work which must be very carefully done, as the shells are extremely fragile. How these molluscs perforate the rocks has perplexed the brains of generations of naturalists, some maintaining that the animal eroded the rock by means of an acid secretion, others that the excavation was formed by a rotatory action of the shells, while a third opinion ascribes the work to the suctional action of that fleshy part of the animal which is called the foot. Jeffreys, certainly the first authority on the subject, maintains the last view, and to anyone who objects that the foot of the mollusc is too soft to wear the hard rock surface, he presents the fact that the repeated kisses of pilgrims have nearly worn away the toe of St. Peter's statue in the Vatican. The two species of Pholas, which inhabit the Flamborough rocks, are easily distinguished. In *Pholas candida* the valves meet nearly throughout their whole length, in *Pholas crispata* they gape very widely, scarcely meeting except at the hinge.

Several species of Periwinkle abound between tide marks. The largest species, and that commonly eaten, is *Littorina littorea*. A red variety will be noticed among the commoner black examples. The blunt-spired Periwinkle, *Littorina obtusata*, is particularly abundant, and is almost as variable in its coloration as *Helix nemoralis*. A dark olive green is, perhaps, the

commonest colour, but a bright brown variety with darker reticulations is also abundant. The prettiest specimens are to be found just beyond the South Sea Landing. Some are of a bright orange hue, and in other examples one or two bands of a darker colour ornament a yellow ground. It is only when wet from the recently-retired waves and glistening in the sun that these colours are seen in their beauty. Stored dry in the cabinet, these shells are as different from their living selves as a pressed flower is different from a fresh one. Another species, with a sharp apex and of a creamy white colour, is also common on these rocks. It is *Littorina rudis*. Two species of a closely allied genus *(Lacuna)* can be found upon the fronds of the olive seaweeds, and may be easily known from the periwinkles by their much thinner shells. *Lacuna pallidula* is a very wide-mouthed shell of an olive green colour; *Lacuna vincta* has a much smaller mouth and larger spire, and is banded with brown on a white ground. If the floating seaweeds near low water are swept with a canvas net, this species can be collected in quantity, together with a very tiny mollusc, *Rissoa parva*, and possibly the little discoidal shell, *Skenea planorbis*.

The Dogwhelk, *Purpura lapillus*, is one of the few shells which is abundant all round the Headland, its thick shell being well calculated to resist the impact of the fiercest waves. The examples are small in size and feeble in colour, hardly ever showing any trace of the rich bandings which decorate specimens living in warmer and more sheltered places. If any rambler on the rocks should find an example of this shell having the whorls of

the spire coiled from right to left, instead of from left to right, he would light on a treasure that might tempt an ardent conchologist to sell all he had and buy it. In spite of the vast numbers of this shell which must have been passed under review, only two sinistral examples are known, one of which was picked up by chance by a little girl no further off than Scarborough. That little girl was the grand-daughter of Mr. Bean, the well-known conchologist, and I have been told that he was ad ministering a severe reproof to the child for playing truant, when the dropping of this inestimable treasure from her pinafore had a mollifying effect on the old gentleman's temper that appeared little short of miraculous.

Another shell common in the rock-pools is *Trochus cinerarius*. This shell, in a living state, is covered with a mottled grey epidermis, but after "the wear and polish of the wave," it loses this outer coat, and appears formed of mother-of-pearl. In this state the shells are much used to ornament shell-boxes and the like, and are often called "Silver Churches." The only other species of this genus I have met with at Flamborough is *Trochus tumidus*, which I have dredged along with *Nucula nucleus*, just opposite Danes' Dike.

A profitable method of observing all kinds of marine life is to turn over any large stones which may be lying on the surface of the scars near low-water mark. The curious *Chitons* (which bear a superficial resemblance to woodlice), are certain to be found attached to such stones. The species common here is the very variably-coloured *C. marginatus*. The little chuck-shell (*Nassa*

incrassata) so commonly cast up on the sands, will be found alive here, together with small examples of the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). Adult individuals live in deeper water and are frequently brought home on the fisherman's lines, to which they have been attracted by the bait. Two kinds of the elegant Spindle-shells are often brought in in the same way, *Fusus gracilis* and *Fusus antiquus*. The latter is perhaps the most conspicuous of our British shells. I have obtained many specimens on the Yorkshire coast which exceed six inches in length. It is easily known from *F. gracilis* by its broader form and wider mouth, which is often beautifully tinted with the clearest orange. It is a shell eminently characteristic of the boreal fauna, and southward of Yorkshire diminishes fast, both in size and number. Other shells which I have obtained from the fishing boats are *Mangelia turriculata*, *Trophon Barvicensis* and *Natica Alderi*.

The common limpet, *Patella vulgata*, seems specially adapted for such tempestuous localities as Flamborough Head, as owing to its power of forming a vacuum, it adheres as firmly as if it was part of the rock itself. It is more surprising how a tiny species of periwinkle, *Littorina saxatilis*, escapes being washed away. It lives on the sides of the cliffs near high-water mark, and can be found in great numbers and variety about the Thornwick Bays.

Land and Fresh-water Shells—The student of our Land and Fresh-water Shells will find the neighbourhood of Flamborough an interesting one. The genus Helix, of which the common garden snail is a prominent

(sometimes too prominent) example is well represented both in species and individuals. The three species which are particularly characteristic of calcareous districts, *Helix virgata*, *caperata*, and *ericetorum*, occur abundantly, the first named being the commonest. The pretty variety of *Helix caperata*, which has been called *ornata*, is not uncommon just north of Bridlington Quay near the cliff. In this variety, the shell is encircled with continuous dark brown bands. *Helix ericetorum*, easily separated from its allies by its depressed form and open umbilicus, is particularly abundant about the chalk-pits near the village of Bempton. *Helix rufescens* is very common, and a pure white variety of it occurs near the southern extremity of Danes' Dike. The lanes about Sewerby yield *Helix nemoralis* in great abundance and variety; but *Helix hortensis* I have not met with eastward of Bridlington Quay. The latter species is superficially distinguished from the former by the lip being usually white, while in *nemoralis* it is usually dark, as well as by the fact that it is a slighter shell; but naturally many conchologists considered these differences insufficient to establish a specific distinction. An investigation however of the "love-darts" which these snails carry in a little sac or quiver, and discharge at each other previous to pairing (literal Cupid's arrows), has shown that the darts of *nemoralis* vary considerably and constantly from those of *hortensis*, and this discovery unquestionably decides their specific difference. The most remarkable variety of *Helix nemoralis* I have met with in this neighbourhood is a sort of albino. The ground colour of the shell indeed

is pale yellow, but the mouth is white and the bands (usually brown) are quite colourless. It is a somewhat significant fact that the variety which shows such distinct albinism, occurs on the same hedge-bank with the albino variety of *Helix aspersa*, called *exalbida;* and suggests a common cause for albinism in the two species.

Helix cantiana, a species which is approaching the Northern limit of its distribution in Yorkshire, is abundant in the long lane which leads from Bempton to the cliff. The tiny *Helix pulchella* is also common about Bempton, under wood and stones, often in company with *Pupa marginata*. A striking proof of the much greater length of existence enjoyed by species of molluscs than by species of vertebrates is afforded by the fact, that these same two kinds of shells, which may be found alive on Flamborough Head to-day, occur along with bones of extinct species of Rhinoceros and Elephant, in the ancient deposit excavated below Sewerby Cliff.

Damp places on the cliff slopes yield everywhere the amphibious *Succinea*. On the stony slopes of Speeton cliffs, *Pupa umbilicata* is very common. *Helix arbustorum* and *Bulimus obscurus* may be found in the same locality. *Clausilia rugosa* is also fairly abundant.

Ponds are unfortunately few and far between in this dry district, and the naturalist looks back with longing eyes to the times and scenes, suggested by the fresh-water marls so abundant in the neighbourhood of Bridlington. Several ponds have been filled up or drained within the last few years, notably a pool between Bempton and Flamborough which yielded the local

Limnæa glabra in great quantities, and another near Bridlington where *Planorbis nitidus* used to swarm. A pond on Bempton cliffs is full of *Planorbis albus*, and another nearer Speeton yields any number of *Ancylus lacustris*. The other species of Ancylus (*A. fluviatilis*) which resembles a small limpet, may be found adhering to pieces of chalk in the little stream which makes its way through the Neocomian clay at Speeton to the shore. The pond at Buckton yields very fine specimens of *Limnæa peregra*. A pond near Danes' Dyke House contains *Sphærium lacustre*, *Pisidium pusillum*, *nitidum*, *fontinale*, *Planorbis nautileus* and *Limnæa palustris*. I have met with the scalariform monstrosity of *Planorbis spirorbis* near Bempton.

In addition to the species mentioned in the above Chapter, the following were also noted on the occasion of the visit of the Yorkshire Naturalists to Flamborough, in 1886. *Limnæa truncatula*, *Arion ater*, *A. albolateralis*, *A. hortensis*, *Limax agrestis*, *L. lævis*, *L. maximus*, *Zonites cellarius*, *Z. nitidulus*, *Z. crystallinus*, *Z. fulvus*, *Helix hispida* and variety *subrufa*, *Zua lubrica* and *Carychium minimum*.

This short paper lays no claim to giving that complete account of the molluscs of Flamborough Head which only a constant resident in the district could successfully achieve. Its object will have been fully reached if it prove some sort of guide to the footsteps of scientific visitors to the district in their researches, and tempt a few fresh wanderers into these pleasant paths of study and recreation.

W. C. Hey.

THE ENTOMOLOGY OF THE HEADLAND AND PEBBLES OF THE SHORE.

The Entomology of the Headland.

IN addition to the Meadow Browns, Blues, and other familiar forms pertinaceously dogging the footsteps of the visitor, some of the rarer species of butterflies are occasionally met with, conspicuous amongst these being the Clouded Yellow, which has several times been observed here during its seasons of periodical abundance, frequently separated by intervals of several years. It is easily recognisable by its deep orange wings broadly margined with black. The Dark Green Fritillary, more at home on the heathy moorlands, has also been noticed.

Flitting along the chalky lanes and hedgerows, the tawny-hued Wall and Large Heath Butterflies may sometimes be seen in great numbers, the wings of the former being covered with a delicately reticulated pattern in a darker shade of brown; whilst in the late summer and autumn, the graceful and beautiful Painted Lady, having wings chequered with black and rosy pink, and the strikingly handsome Red Admiral, recalling by its rich colouring, consisting of a broad crimson band on a ground-work of velvety black, some of the gorgeous denizens of tropical regions, are often abundant.

Two species of the Burnet Moth, so much resembling

a bee when on the wing, are to be found on the Head, and may readily be identified by their bright scarlet under wings, and narrow metallic green upper wings, sprinkled in the one case with five, and in the other with six circular spots of the same colour as the hind-wings. Their pretty shuttle shaped silken cocoons may frequently be noticed in profusion on the grass bents wherever these somewhat local insects occur.

The luxuriant growth of yellow Bedstraw fringing the cliff top, affords an ample supply of food for the larvæ of the Humming Bird Hawk Moth, and the perfect insect is an attractive object, hovering motionless in front of the flowers, sucking their sweets with its slender proboscis, after the manner of its feathered congener, until disturbed, when it darts away with lightning speed. Another delicately beautiful little moth is the Latticed Heath, the caterpillar of which feeds on the Wood Vetch, whose tangled sprays of pencilled lilac flowers so profusely adorn the hollows of the cliff in some parts of the coast.

Other day-flying moths likely to attract attention are the following, all of which are generally abundant in their respective seasons, the Yellow Shell, the Chimney Sweep (entirely of a dusky black with the exception of a tiny white tip to the fore-wings), the Annulet, Small Mallow, and the Chalk Carpet.

Some rarities in the way of night flying insects are recorded, but the casual visitor, unless a very enthusiastic entomologist intending to make their pursuit his special aim, will scarcely be likely to come across them.

Pebbles of the Sea Shore.

Amongst the rounded chalk boulders, scattered about in picturesque confusion at the foot of the lofty cliffs, careful research may not infrequently be rewarded by the discovery of some of the prettily marked stones, known as agates or cornelians; the latter however are generally to be met with on a bed of sand or gravel. These usually unpromising looking objects, so far as the exterior is concerned, are composed of almost pure silica having a translucent, sometimes almost opaque, consistency; a variety of shades of colour being produced by the admixture of a minute quantity of iron. In the same stone, there are often different degrees of transparency, and various shades of colour; and the endless combinations of these produce the beautiful and singular internal markings which render them, when properly prepared, so valuable for purposes of ornament.

Occasionally a cavity in the centre of the silicious mass is filled in with crystals of quartz and other minerals, having a totally different constitution to the rest of the pebble.

The various kinds met with in the neighbourhood of Flamborough are known as fortification, flint, and moss-agates, according to their characteristic markings.

Jasper is another combination of silica, also prized for its rich coloration. The cutting and polishing of these stones was, in the earlier years of the century, an important industry at some of the neighbouring watering-places; but at the present time, it appears

to have become almost a lost art on our coast, so far at least as Agates are concerned, they requiring special machinery and a preparation of diamond dust, on account of the intense hardness of the material. Formerly they appear to have been found in much greater numbers, and of a larger size than is the case at the present day; indeed the insignificant pebbles to be met with now are pigmies in comparison with some of the magnificent examples in some of our local museums.

More might have been added with regard to the beautiful purple Echinus, or Sea Urchin, so often cast up by the waves, but this and other curiosities of the sea shore, not peculiar to Flamborough, have already been popularly described in "Common Objects of the sea-shore" by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

James H. Rowntree.

FLAMBOROUGH FOLK-LORE.

"Here we are at oor toon end,
A bottle o' gin, and a croon to spend,
If ya h'aint a penny, a hawp'ny 'll do,
If ya h'aint a hawp'ny God bless you,
Hip! Hip! Hooray!"

THOSE who, in the course of a summer holiday have journeyed from the direction of Bridlington to Flamborough,—the "Little Denmark" of Blackmore's *Mary Anerley*—will recall the above lines. As charabancs, wagonettes, flies, bicycles, pony-chaises, and weary pedestrians, after toiling along the dusty road from Danes' Dike, enter the Village of Flamborough, groups of bright-eyed, strong featured, comely urchins meet the welcome visitors and pour forth, in not unmelodious chorus, the above refrain. Like the little Arab boys of Egypt with their interminable cry of "*Backshish*," "*Backshish*," these children—lineal descendants, no doubt, of the hardy Norsemen, who more than a thousand years ago devastated our Northern coasts, and penetrated far into the interior of the country,—hope by the persistent exercise of their lung power to extract some gratuity from the hands and hearts of tourists. Let us trust that, in most cases, their appeal is not in vain; for the Flamborough folk are poor, and their harvest-time short, while the fierce autumn gales, the cold bleak winter, and bitter east winds of spring, are all too

long. Scarcely a house is there in the picturesque village—with its low whitened walls and red-tiled roofs—to which these little Anglo-Danes belong, but could tell a sad tale of fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, who have gone to sea to gain a precarious living by the only industry of the place, fishing, alas! to return no more to their loved ones, "until the sea gives up her dead."

What wonder if such a spot is redolent of folk-lore and folk-talk. Old customs, old manners of speech, old beliefs die hard. Hardest, perhaps, in such sea-girt localities as Flamborough. South country visitors are wont to smile at the quaint old-world vernacular of our North country people. To a Yorkshireman born and bred these things are inexpressibly dear.

Many of the customs, legends, and beliefs of which I am about to write are, no doubt, common to other parts of Yorkshire, and are not peculiar to Flamborough. But I have been at some pains to ascertain that they all more or less obtain there.

First, we have the custom of *Raising Herrings*. It is believed that a good fishing season will surely follow this ceremony. When the men are at sea, the wives and other women folk disguise themselves in various ways, often in the garments of their male relations, and with music and laughter go about the village visiting the houses of their neighbours, and receiving alms or God speed. If a fisherman on his way to the boats should meet a woman, a parson, or a hare, he will turn back, for he will have no luck that day. If while baiting the lines, and in this the men are assisted by the women, anyone should mention

a hare, a rabbit, an egg, a pig, or a fox, it is considered very unlucky. A fisherman friend of mine related to me the following anecdote, the result of his own experience.

A man named Nicholson, a poulterer and game dealer, went into a fisherman's cottage and asked him if he wanted to buy any rabbits. The man, who was baiting his lines at the time, replied "Neea." "Then will you buy a hare?" said Nicholson. "Noo thoo's gan far eneeaf," replied the fisherman in a rage, "tak thi hook!" (go away), and he turned him out. After that, before Nicholson ventured to enter a house to hawk his rabbits, he always premised, "If ya pleease are ya baatin yer lahns ti-daay?" He knew that in that case his mission would have been in vain!

A young woman mentioned in the hearing of the father-in-law, a Flamborough fisherman, that she had received a letter from Foxholes. The lines were being baited at the time, and he severely reproached her for the unlucky word, and gave over baiting for that day. It is curious that while, in the parlance of fishermen, the sun, the moon, and the sea, are always lovingly spoken of in the feminine gender as "she," the female sex are currently supposed to bring ill-luck, whether as *first foot*, a cat, a hare, or a mare.

The "*First Foot*" is that of the individual who first crosses a threshold on Christmas or New Year's day. If the visitor or "*Lucky Bird*" has dark hair this is supposed to bring good luck to the house, if fair hair, bad luck. In some parts of Yorkshire the contrary of this is the case, fair hair bringing good, and dark hair bad luck.

It is usual to reward the "*Lucky Bird*" with a trifling gift of money. Christmas day is set apart for male "*Lucky Birds*," and New Year's day for females. If a female foot is the first to cross the threshold on Christmas day, it is considered a bad sign.

At Christmas time, the young men of the village are in the habit of disguising themselves, and going from house to house, to display their activity and skill in the "*Sword Dance*," a very picturesque kind of pantomime, something after the fashion of the old Morris dance. It also reminds me of similar performances I have seen at Indian festivals. The lads take considerable pains beforehand to rehearse the dance, and the first performance takes place on Christmas Eve.

Spiced or pepper cake (a kind of gingerbread) is made on Christmas Eve, and anyone entering the house is invited to partake of it. It has nothing to do with pepper, but is said to be derived from the Danish word peberkage. The custom of putting a tree, or, failing this, a branch of one, in the window at Christmas time is very prevalent.

"*Wetting t' bairn's heead*" is an old custom which is still kept up in Flamborough. After the birth of a child, gin or whiskey are passed round to the mother and her friends. This custom is called "wetting t' bairn's heead," and is thought to bring good luck to the little stranger. Teetotallers substitute spiced or plum loaf for spirits. *Cake*, by the way, in Flamborough parlance, signifies plain bread, without the addition of currants or raisins. What South country people call cake, is here spoken of as plum or spiced loaf.

The *Ribbon Dance* is habitually indulged in at weddings. After the marriage ceremony, the young men race from the church door to the house of the bride's father to secure a ribbon left by the bride. The fortunate winner has the privilege of kissing the newly-married lady.

There is an old tradition that, in former times, money used to be thrown into the sea at the Head as a tribute to Denmark. This went by the name of *Dane Gelt.* I have made many enquiries, but I cannot gather much information about this interesting custom.

Not many years ago some of the Flamborough folk at a certain period of the year used to walk round a tree uttering some kind of incantation. An old Flamborough resident, from whom I made enquiries, told me that he had "heeard tell on't," but he was unable to give me any reliable account of the meaning of the ceremony.

This short chapter would be incomplete without a word or two about witches, ghosts, and fairies. An old dame, Milkey or Milcha Lawrence, who died only fifteen years ago, used to sit in the church on St. Mark's Eve, and declared she saw all those of her neighbours who were to die during the year pass in procession before the altar. An old fisherman, describing her to me, said, "Shoo fled past ya, an' nivver spak ti ya." If men met her going on their way to sea, they reckoned to have ill-luck.

People still living (1894) remember two other reputed witches, Mary Gibson and Betty Creaser. When the latter died, her home was found to be hung all round the beams and wainscoting with pitchers, eggs, and broken crockery.

There are two ghosts to be sought for by those interested in departed spirits. One, the *White Lady*, is reported to inhabit the Dike. The other, a headless woman, is to be met with on dark nights at Tramner hill, and in the valley below the Thornwick hotel. Not long ago there was a Flamborough boy employed in the gardens at Marton who resolutely refused to cross the Dike after sun-down, for fear of meeting the White Lady! A few years since a poor girl, a native of Sewerby, was engaged to a Flamborough man. They went together to the Dike one fine night to see if they could meet with the White Lady. Whether or no they were successful in their search history does not relate; but the unfortunate girl caught a severe chill, which developed into a rapid consumption, resulting in her death within a month. She was buried in Flamborough Churchyard (St. Oswald's), her coffin being carried to the grave, after the custom of the place, by women, a pair of white paper gloves being carried by another maiden at the head of the procession. These were afterwards hung up in the church to commemorate the event. Women are carried to church by their own sex, and men by theirs. The coffins of fishermen and sailors drowned at sea are carried, shoulder high, by their fellow seamen. Those of landsfolk are carried, like those of the women, under-hand, and close to the level of the ground.

Near Flamborough is a circular pit where a girl named Jenny Gallows is said to have committed suicide. It is a common belief along the coast that anyone running nine times round the hole can hear the fairies. Another

legend connected with the spot is that the spirit of Jenny, dressed in white, rises when the eighth circuit is completed, and cries out:—

"Ah'll tee on me bonnet
An' put on me shoe,
An' if thoo's not off
Ah'll suan catch thoo!"

The belief, common in the north, that a person cannot die in a bed made of the feathers of pigeons or wild birds still exists, to some extent, in Flamborough. It is customary in such cases to remove anyone *in extremis* to a more, or less, comfortable place in order that they may "die easy."

Earrings are generally worn by Flamborough fishermen, whether by way of ornament or as a charm against some unseen danger, I am unable to say, but, at least, in wearing them, the Flamborians of to-day are but following the fashion of their great hero, the far-famed "free trader," Robin Lyth, of immortal memory.

ARTHUR H. ARMYTAGE.

FLAMBOROUGH POEMS.

A Plea for the Sea-Birds.

Stay now thine hand!
Proclaim not man's dominion
Over God's works by strewing rocks and sand
With sea-birds' blood-stain'd plume and broken pinion.

Oh, stay thine hand!
Spend not thy days of leisure
In scattering death along the peaceful strand
For very wantonness, or pride, or pleasure.

For bird's sake, spare!
Leave it in happy motion
To wheel its easy circles through the air,
Or rest and rock upon the shining ocean.

For man's sake, spare!
Leave him this "thing of beauty"
To glance and glide before him everywhere,
And throw a gleam on after days of duty.

For God's sake, spare!
He notes each sea-bird falling,
And in Creation's groans marks its sad share—
Its dying cry—for retribution calling.

Oh, stay thine hand!
Cease from this useless slaughter—
For though kind Nature from the rocks and sand
Washes the stains each day with briny water,

Yet on thine hand,
Raised against God's fair creature,
Beware lest there be found a crimson brand
Indelible by any force of Nature.

RICHARD WILTON, M.A.
(From "Wood Notes and Church Bells.")

THE FLAMBOROUGH PILOTS.

THE lights revolve, now white, now red,
In vain—no warning ray is shed
From mist-enfolded Flamborough Head.

In vain the gun booms on the shore—
No warning sound is wafted o'er
The waves that to the darkness roar.

To straining eye and listening ear,
In heaven or earth no signs appear
Whereby bewildered bark may steer.

But suddenly a voice is heard,
The wailing note of wild sea-bird,
And all the sailor's heart is stirred.

"The Flamborough Pilots," is his cry,
Beware—beware—the rocks are nigh,
Turn the ship's head, and seaward fly.

Blest birds—kind white-winged pilots, hark,
Like angels call they through the dark—
Like angels save that helpless bark.

'Tis morn—the mists are rolled away,
The beacon lights are quenched in day—
And boats come stealing round the bay.

The rocks with deadly echoes ring
From rifles that destruction bring
To angel voice and angel wing.

Oh, cruel sound! oh, piteous sight!
The gentle pilots of the night
Are murdered with the morning light.

And lo! for lack of warning call
Ships lost beneath that white sea-wall,
Where now the "Flamborough Pilots" fall.

RICHARD WILTON, M.A.

(From "Wood Notes and Church Bells.")

NORTH AND SOUTH OF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.

NORTH of yon jutting headland wild waves beat
The frowning cliffs with multitudinous roar;
Foiled by that mighty rampart evermore
They die in angry foam about its feet.
Here, in this sheltered bay, with whisper sweet,
The smiling ripples kiss the level shore;
White sails flit by and white wings hover o'er
The azure waves which skies of azure meet.
Those stormy breakers and this peaceful bay
Nought sunders save a narrow promontory.
My soul! as quick a step, as short a way,
Divides this life, with its dark, troubled story,
From the calm haven of eternal day,
Its bliss angelic and unruffled glory!

RICHARD WILTON, M.A.

(From "Wood Notes and Church Bells.")

Flamborough Lighthouse, From Bridlington Bay.

As on the beach, moist with an ebbing tide,
Pensive I wandered at the close of day,
I saw a crimson beacon, miles away,
Beam suddenly above the waters wide.
Then chancing to look downward, I espied
Burning across the sands a level ray,
Which, moving as I moved, before me lay,
And the low shore with a red glory dyed.
Thus, o'er the rolling ages, lifted high,
The beacon of the Cross afar I see,
And through the misty centuries strain my eye;
But bright reflections from that crimson Tree
Across the sands of Time stretch sweetly nigh,
Right to my feet, as if for none but me!

Richard Wilton, M.A.
(From "Lyrics, Sylvan and Sacred.")

Flamborough.

Headland of flame, thy tower may flash by night,
But these far-gleaming promontories glow
Through mist or sunshine, citadels of snow:
Above the gloomy waters, dancing light
Plays in each shadowy hall and lucent bight,
And wondering tides clap hands of awe, and go
By milkwhite monolith and portico,
With swift return, as if for sheer delight.
But he who wanders in thy hollow caves
Will hear a wailing murmur, see the stain

Like blood, in pool and on the pavement thrown ;
As though for all the wash of cleansing waves
The signs of Ida's struggle must remain,
When on the heights he won Northumbria's crown.

H. D. RAWNSLEY, M.A.

(From " Sonnets of the Yorkshire Coast.'

THE DANES' DIKE, FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.

I CANNOT climb this mighty rampire's breast
Without a thought of those fierce men of old,
Who steered adventurous galleys, and were bold
To scale the white cliffs' yet unconquered breast ;
Smote down the hind, the Shepherd dispossessed,
And few, against a multitude untold,
Planned out what little Kingdom they could hold,
And built their wall against the whole wide West.
First of our land's invaders,—whether thirst
For wider acres or for wiser laws,
Or led by natural wish some way to win
Beyond the heaving grey that hedged them in.—
Their's was the glory of a desperate cause ;
Others have followed after, these were first.

H. D. RAWNSLEY, M.A.

(From " Sonnets of the Yorkshire Coast.")

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF FLAMBOROUGH.

ENORMOUS numbers of various sea-birds resort annually to this most famous breeding station to deposit their eggs and rear their young. The long line of cliffs at Flamborough, Bempton, and Speeton, will well repay inspection during the time the birds are assembled there, and there is no other place on the east coast of England which for number of sea-birds, and grandeur of scenery, can compare with this.

The Headland is also visited in spring and autumn by an extraordinary number of birds on passage, which find a temporary resting-place. Great numbers of them, especially in the autumn, are Passerine birds coming in from the sea by an east to west route, and great numbers also of the Orders, Gaviæ, Pygopodes and Tubinares, at sea off the headland, passing from north to south in the autumn and the reverse in spring,—reference to all these is given in detail in the list.

The bold and prominent position of our great northern Headland, which is visible from its white cliff line at a great distance at sea, attracts also great numbers of various birds which are passing up and down the coast,—all these circumstances together combine to make the list a very rich one in species. There can be no doubt, however, that from the scarcity of practical observers, there are many rare visitors which are not observed and recorded.

Mr. Cordeaux, the author of the "Birds of the Humber District," whose acquaintance with Flamborough birds is very considerable, has kindly gone

through and revised this list, and has added a few species.

Order PASSERES, Family TURDIDÆ.

* Sub-family, *Turdinæ*.

1. MISTLETOE-THRUSH (*Turdusviscivorus*).—Resident, additions by migration in autumn.
2. SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).—Resident, largely increased in the autumn.
3. REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).—Winter visitor, autumn to spring.
4. FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).—Winter visitor, later in arrival and later in departure than preceding.
5. BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).—Resident, largely increased by migration in the autumn.
6. RING-OUZEL (*Turdus torquatus*).—Common in autumn on migration, less so in spring.
7. WHEATEAR (*Saxicola œnanthe*).—Summer visitor, a few nesting, also exceedingly abundant on migration in spring and autumn.
8. WHINCHAT (*Pratincola rubetra*).—Summer visitor and nesting.
9. STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).—Resident, but very local.
10. REDSTART (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*).—Spring and autumn, on migration and in the latter season often most abundant.
11. BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla titys*).—Often considerable numbers in May, less in autumn.
12. ROBIN (*Erithacus rubecula*).—Resident, considerable immigration in autumn.
13. NIGHTINGALE (*Daulias luscinia*).—Rare on migration, no record of it having nested.

Sub-family, ACCENTORINÆ.

14. HEDGE SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*).—Resident, occasionally large increase in autumn.

* The order and nomenclature are generally adopted from the "British Birds Key List," by Lieut.-Colonel H. Howard Irby, F.L.S., Second Edition, revised and enlarged.

Sub-family, SYLVIINÆ.

15. WHITETHROAT *(Sylvia cinerea).*—Summer visitor, middle April to September.
16. LESSER WHITETHROAT *(Sylvia curruca).*—Summer visitor, April to September.
17. GARDEN-WARBLER (*Sylvia hortensis).*—Summer visitor, May to end of September.
18. BLACKCAP *(Sylvia atricapilla).*—Summer visitor, middle April to end of September.
19. REED-WARBLER *(Acrocephalus streperus).*—Summer visitor, end of April to September, abundant at Hornsea mere, where it nests.
20. SEDGE-WARBLER *(Acrocephalus phragmitis).*—Summer visitor, middle April to end of September.
21. GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER *(Locustella nævia).*—Summer visitor, April to September, rare.
22. CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus rufus*).—Summer visitor March to September, very local.
23. WILLOW-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).—Summer visitor, April to middle of September.
24. SIBERIAN WILLOW-WARBLER *(Phylloscopus borealis).* One seen Nov., 21st 1894, and not obtained, by Mr. Cordeaux, hawking for flies on the lee-side of plantation near old lighthouse.
25. WOOD-WARBLER *(Phylloscopus sibilatrix).*—Summer visitor, middle April to September, not common.

Sub-family, REGULINÆ.

26. GOLD-CRESTED WREN *(Regulus cristatus).*—Very plentiful on migration in the autumn, locally known as "Woodcock Pilot," "Herring Spink."
27. FIRE-CRESTED WREN *(Regulus ignicapillus).*—Reported to have occurred on migration in autumn (has twice been obtained at the Spurn.)

Sub-family, PARIDÆ.

28. LONG-TAILED TIT *(Acredula caudata).*—Resident but local.
29. GREAT TIT *(Parus major).*—Common and resident, increased numbers in autumn.

30. Blue Tit (*Parus cæruleus*).—Common and resident, increased numbers in autumn.
31. Coal Tit (*Parus ater*).—Resident.
32. Marsh-Tit (*Parus palustris*).—Resident, but local and scarce.

Sub-family, Sittidæ.

33. Nuthatch (*Sitta cæsia*).—Resident in neighbourhood, but scarce and local.

Sub-family, Certhiidæ.

34. Tree Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*).—The same remarks apply.

Sub-family, Troglodytidæ.

35. Common Wren (*Troglodytes parvulus*).—Common and resident.

Sub-family, Cinclidæ.

36. Dipper, or Water-Ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*).—A rare migrant, also the Scandinavian form with the black belly (*Cinclus melanogaster.*)

Sub-family, Sturnidæ.

37. Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).—Resident, vast arrivals on migration in autumn. These immigrants are the purple-headed starling, which leaves again in spring.

Sub-family, Corvidæ.

38. Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).—Not common, a considerable increase has been observed in the autumn.
39. Magpie (*Pica rustica*).—Resident, but scarce.
40. Daw (*Corvus monedula*).—Resident, and very plentiful, breeding in the cliffs, is a great destroyer of sea-bird's eggs.
41. Raven (*Corvus corax*).—Nested many years since, about 1837, on the cliff near the "King and Queen rocks." Is now a very rare wanderer to Flamborough.

42. Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*).—Resident, occurs also on migration in autumn. Nests on cliffs.
43. Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*).—Autumn to late in spring, a pair or two have occasionally remained to nest on cliffs. Cripples and wounded birds also remain.
44. Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).—Resident and common. Immense immigration in the autumn from the Continent.

Sub-family, Laniidæ.

45. Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).—Occasionally on migration in the autumn.
46. Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*).—Scarce spring and autumn migrant.

Sub-family, Ampelidæ.

47. Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).—An irregular and scarce winter visitor.

Sub-family, Muscicapidæ.

48. Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).—Summer visitor May to September.
49. Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).—Not uncommon on migration in the spring, in May, and in August and September in autumn.

Sub-family, Hirundinidæ.

50. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).—Summer visitor April to October.
51. Martin (*Chelidon urbica*).—Summer visitor, May to October. Martins attach their nests to the under side of rock ledges at Flamborough.
52. Sand-Martin (*Cotile riparia*).—Summer visitor, April to October, nests in holes bored in sand veins in upper cliff.

Sub-family, Fringillidæ.

53. Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*).—A rare visitor, no record of nesting.
54. Greenfinch (*Ligurinus chloris*).—Resident and common, large immigration in autumn.

55. Goldfinch (*Carduelis spinus*).—Resident, occasionally seen in small flocks in autumn and winter.
56. Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*).—On migration in autumn, but not common.
57. House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).—Resident and common.
58. Tree-Sparrow (*Passer montanus*).—Resident and nesting in the upper part of high cliffs, also in holes in Lloyd's Signal Tower. Large flocks also in autumn on migration.
59. Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).—Resident and common, large increase by migration in the autumn.
60. Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*).—Autumn immigrant and leaving in spring.
61. Linnet (*Acanthis cannabina*).—Resident and common, large numbers on migration in the autumn.
62. Mealy Redpole (*Acanthis linaria*).—A somewhat irregular autumn immigrant in October.
63. Lesser Redpole (*Acanthis rufescens*).—Resident and nesting.
64. Twite or Mountain Linnet (*Acanthis flavirostris*).—Autumn immigrant in considerable flocks, and spreading over country.
65. Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europœa*).—Resident and nesting.
66. Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).—A rare immigrant in the later summer and autumn.
67. Corn Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).—Resident and common, increased numbers by migration in autumn.
68. Yellow Hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).—Resident and common, increased numbers in autumn.
69. Brandt's Siberian Bunting (*Emberiza cioides*).—One in Nov., 1886. This is the first recorded in Europe.
70. Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*).—Resident and common, increased numbers in autumn.
71. Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*).—Winter visitor, and often in immense numbers, leaving in March.
72. Lapland Bunting (*Calcarius lapponicus*).—Was very abundant in winter of 1893-4.

Sub-family, MOTACILLIDÆ.

73. WHITE WAGTAIL (*Motacilla alba*).—Occurs occasionally on migration, and probably nests in district.
74. PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*). — Summer visitor, a few remaining through the winter.
75. GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*).—Winter visitor to the east coast, no authentic record of nesting at Flamborough.
76. YELLOW WAGTAIL (*Motacilla raii*).—Summer visitor, April to September.
77. TREE-PIPIT (*Anthus trivialis*).—Summer visitor, May to September.
78. MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).—Summer visitor, a few remain near the coast throughout the winter.
79. ROCK-PIPIT (*Anthus obscurus*).—Resident, and nesting about the upper cliffs and broken drift clay. The Scandinavian form *A. rupestris* of Nilsson, occurs here in the autumn.

Sub-family, ALAUDIDÆ.

80. SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*).—Resident and common, enormous numbers come on migration in the autumn, from the middle of September to the end of November.
81. WOOD-LARK (*Alauda arborea*).—A rare immigrant in autumn.
82. SHORE-LARK (*Otocorys alpestris*).—A not uncommon winter visitor from Arctic Europe in winter in recent years.

Order PICARIÆ, Family CYPSELIDÆ.

83. SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).—Summer visitor, May to August and into September.

Sub-family, CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

84. NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus europœus*). — Summer visitor, but at Flamborough chiefly on passage, and rare.

Sub-family, PICIDÆ.

85. GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus major*). —Occasionally in the autumn on migration.
86. GREEN WOODPECKER (*Gecinus viridis*).—Resident in neighbourhood but local and scarce.

Sub-family, IYNGINÆ.

87. WRYNECK (*Iynx torquilla*).—Spring to autumn, but at Flamborough a rare and very occasional visitor on migration.

Sub-family, ALCEDINIDÆ.

88. KINGFISHER (*Alcedo ispida*).—Occasionally at ponds and open water.

Sub-family, UPUPIDÆ.

89. HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*).—Occasionally in spring, several occurrences on record.

Sub-family, CUCULIDÆ.

90. CUCKOO (*Cuculus canorus*).—Spring visitor, April, old birds leave in August, the young September to October.

Order STRIGES, Family STRIGIDÆ.

91. WHITE OR BARN-OWL (*Strix flammea*).—Resident but scarce.
92. LONG-EARED OWL (*Asio otus*).—The same remark applies, occurs also on migration.
93. SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*).—An autumn migrant, often in considerable numbers, and passing inland.
94. TAWNY OWL (*Syrnium aluco*).—Resident in district but very scarce.
95. TENGMALM'S OWL (*Nyctala tengmalmi*).—A very rare wanderer from Northern Europe in autumn.

Order ACCIPITRES, Family FALCONIDÆ.

96. MARSH-HARRIER (*Circus æruginosus*).—A rare wanderer on migration.
97. HEN-HARRIER (*Circus cyaneus*).—The same.
98. COMMON BUZZARD (*Buteo vulgaris*).—Occurs occasionally on migration in the autumn.
99. ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD (*Buteo lagopus*).—The same, is the more common of the two.
100. SEA EAGLE (*Haliaëtus albicilla*).—A young bird of the year occasionally in the autumn at long intervals.
101. GOSHAWK (*Astur palumbarius*).—A very rare immigrant in the autumn. One was shot at Sewerby, January, 1877.
102. SPARROW-HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*).—Resident, often a considerable increase from migration in autumn.
103. RED KITE (*Milvus ictinus*).—Only a rare immigrant in autumn on passage.
104. HONEY-BUZZARD (*Pernis apivorus*).—A very rare immigrant in autumn on passage.
105 GYR-FALCON (*Falco gyrfalco*).—One was shot by Leng, the fisherman, many years ago.
106. PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*).—An occasional visitor, generally in the autumn on migration.
107. HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*).—Rare summer visitor. Also in autumn occasionally on passage.
108. MERLIN (*Falco æsalon*).—Formerly bred in some numbers on the moors of Yorkshire and the North. Is not unfrequently seen in autumn on migration—usually young birds.
109. KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*).—Resident, receiving considerable accession from migration in the autumn.
110. OSPREY (*Pandion haliaëtus*).—Like all other large birds of prey, this only occurs now as a rare autumn wanderer.

Order STEGANOPODES, Family PELECANIDÆ.

111. CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).—Common off the coast and has nested.

112. GREEN CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax graculus*).—A pair or two about the high cliffs in recent years, and no doubt would have nested if not disturbed.

113. GANNET (*Sula bassana*).—Common at sea and off the headland in spring, autumn, and winter.

Order HERODIONES, Family ARDEIDÆ.

114. COMMON HERON (*Ardea cinerea*).—Occasionally on the coast and inland ponds during the year.

115. BITTERN (*Botaurus stellaris*).—A rare visitor from the Continent in severe winters.

Order ANSERES, Family ANATIDÆ.

116. GREY-LAG GOOSE (*Anser cinereus*).—Scarce winter visitor on passage.

117. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (*Anser albifrons*).—The same.

118. BEAN GOOSE (*Anser segetum*).—The same, is a very scarce species on east coast.

119. PINK-FOOTED GOOSE (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).—The common wild goose of the east coast, arriving earlier than the others.

120. BRENT GOOSE (*Bernicla brenta*).—Winter visitor on sea coast.

121. BERNACLE GOOSE (*Bernicla leucopsis*).—Winter visitor but not common.

122. EGYPTIAN GOOSE (*Chenalopex Ægyptiaca*).—
123. CANADA GOOSE (*Bernicla canadensis*).—
} Both introduced species into Great Britain. The Flamborough occurrences are probably escapes.

124. MUTE SWAN (*Cygnus olor*).—Probably escapes from private waters.

125. WHOOPER (*Cygnus musicus*).—In severe winters off the coast.

126. BEWICK'S SWAN (*Cygnus bewicki*).—The same but less common.

127. Sheld-drake (*Tadorna cornuta*).—In autumn and winter. A pair or two still nest at the Spurn.
128. Wild Duck (*Anas boschas*).—Common except in summer.
129. Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).—Very occasional visitor.
130. Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).—Occasional in winter off coast.
131. Teal (*Querquedula crecca*).—Not uncommon except in summer.
132. Garganey (*Querquedula circia*).—Very occasionally in spring on migration.
133. Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*).—Not uncommon off coast, except in summer.
134. Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*).—Old males rare, females and young more common on coast in winter. A few pairs nest at Hornsea Mere.
135. Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*). Off coast in autumn and winter. Old males rare.
136. Scaup (*Fuligula marila*).—Common off the coast except summer.
137. Goldeneye (*Clangula glaucion*).—Old males rare, females and young not uncommon, except summer.
138. Buffel-headed Goldeneye (*Clangula albeola*).—One occurrence of this American duck, 1864.
139. Long-tailed Duck (*Harelda glacialis*).—Not uncommon off coast autumn to spring, old males rare.
140. Eider (*Somateria mollissima*).—Occasionally off coast in winter.
141. Scoter (*Œdemia nigra*).—Common off coast, and some all the year round.
142. Velvet Scoter (*Œdemia fusca*).—Much less common and rarely obtained, keeping further out to sea.
143. Goosander (*Mergus merganser*).—Occasionally autumn to spring.
144. Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).—Autumn and spring but much less common.
145. Smew (*Mergus albellus*).—Autumn to spring. Old males rare, females and young occasionally.

Order COLUMBÆ, Family COLUMBIDÆ.

146. RING-DOVE (*Columba palumbus*).—Resident.
147. STOCK-DOVE (*Columba œnas*).—Resident, nests in large numbers in holes in the cliffs.
148. ROCK-DOVE (*Columba livia*).—Resident, nests in large numbers in sea-caves.
149. TURTLE-DOVE (*Turtur communis*).—Spring and autumn on migration.

Order PTEROCLETES, Family PTEROCLIDÆ.

150. SAND GROUSE (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*).—A wanderer from Steppes of Asia in 1863 and 1888.

Order GALLINÆ, Family PHASIANIDÆ.

151. PHEASANT (*Phasianus colchicus*).—Resident.
152. PARTRIDGE (*Predix cinerea*).—Resident and becoming very scarce.
153. RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE (*Caccabis rufa*)—Resident.
154. QUAIL (*Coturnix communis*).—Spring to autumn, rare in winter.

Order FULICARIÆ, Family RALLIDÆ.

155. CORN CRAKE (*Crex pratensis*).—Spring to autumn.
156. SPOTTED CRAKE (*Porzana marruetta*).—More frequently in autumn than any other season.
157. LITTLE CRAKE (*Porzana parva*).—Rare.
158. WATER RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*).—Perhaps resident, more common in autumn.
159. WATER HEN (*Gallinula chloropus*).—Resident.
160. COOT (*Fulica atra*).—Occasionally.

Order ALECTORIDES, Family GRUIDÆ.

161. CRANE (*Grus communis*).—One occurrence in recent years, February, 1892.

Sub-family, OTIDIDÆ.

162. GREAT BUSTARD (*Otis tarda*).—One picked up dead in Bridlington Bay on November 11th, 1864.

Sub-family, CHARADRIIDÆ.

163. STONE CURLEW (*Œdicnemus scolopax*).—Rare on migration.
164. GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).—Through the year except the summer.
165. GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*).—Autumn on migration, a few in winter on coast.
166. DOTTEREL (*Eudromias morinellus*).—On passage in May. Once common and now scarce. Very seldom in autumn.
167. RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticula*).—A pair or two perhaps resident. Common in spring and autumn.
168. LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).—Resident and common. Great numbers on migration in autumn.
169. OYSTER-CATCHER (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).—Frequently on coast except in summer.
170. TURNSTONE (*Strepsilas interpres.*)—The same remark applies.

Sub-family, SCOLOPACIDÆ.

171. AVOCET (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).—Two in spring of 1893.
172. GREY PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).—Scarce in autumn on passage.
173. RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*). —The same but rarer.
174. WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*).—Autumn to spring, considerable flights in former seasons on passage.
175. COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago cœlestis*).—Autumn to spring; often many on passage in former season.
176. JACK SNIPE (*Gallinago gallinula*).—The same.
177. SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).—Autumn and spring on passage, some on coast through winter.
178. CURLEW SANDPIPER (*Tringa subarquata*).—Autumn on migration, and common in some years.

179. KNOT (*Tringa canutas*).—Autumn on migration, some few on coast during winter.
180. DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).—Autumn to spring. Some remain on coast all through year.
181. PURPLE SANDPIPER (*Tringa striata*).—Autumn a few, is not common.
182. LITTLE STINT (*Tringa minuta*).—An occasional visitor on migration in autumn.
183. RUFF AND REEVE (*Machetes pugnax*).—Spring and autumn occasionally on migration. Rare in winter.
184. GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*).—Spring and autumn, and occasionally in winter.
185. COMMON SANDPIPER (*Totanus hypoleucus*).—Spring and autumn on migration.
186. REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).—Spring, autumn, and winter. A few in summer on coast.
187. DUSKY REDSHANK (*Totanus fuscus*).—Rare in autumn on passage.
188. GREENSHANK (*Totanus canescens*).—Not uncommon in autumn on passage.
189. BAR-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa lapponica*).—Common on passage in autumn.
190. CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).—Autumn to spring. A few on coast all through the year.
191. WHIMBREL or "May-bird" (*Numenius phœopus*).—Spring and autumn on passage. In the former season in May.

Order GAVIÆ, Family LARIDÆ.

Sub-family, STERNINÆ.

192. BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).—Occasionally in spring and autumn on passage.
193. SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaca*).—Spring and autumn on passage, often numerous.
194. ROSEATE TERN (*Sterna dougalli*).—Very scarce on passage.
195. ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna macrura*).—Spring and autumn on passage.

196. Common Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*).—The same.
197. Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*).—The same. A considerable colony nest on coast near the Spurn.

Sub-family, Larinæ.

198. Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabinii*).—An occasional autumn visitor, chiefly young birds of year.
199. Little Gull (*Larus minutus*).—Not uncommon in autumn and winter.
200. Brown-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*).—Common during the greater part of year, less in summer.
201. Common Gull (*Larus canus*).—The same remark applies.
202 Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*).—Resident, has nested on cliffs.
203. Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*).—Common during greater part of year. Less in summer. Does not nest here.*
204. Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*).—The same remark will apply.
205. Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*).—A winter visitor from the north, chiefly young birds.
206. Glaucous Gull (*Larus glaucus*).—The same.
207. Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).—Resident, a colony on cliffs.

Sub-family, Stercorariinæ.

208. Great Skua (*Stercorarius catarrhactes*).—Has occasionally been seen at sea off coast.
209. Pomatorhine Skua (*Stercorarius pomatorhinus*).—A not unfrequent visitor off coast in autumn, in some years common.
210. Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*).—The commonest skua off coast in the autumn.
211. Buffon's Skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).—In the autumn, but not very common.

* Gulls in the second and third year's plumage of this and the three preceding species, also the Kittiwake, are common on coast throughout the year.

Order PYGOPODES, Family ALCIDÆ.

212. RAZORBILL (*Alca torda*).—Resident, nesting in cliffs, is not an abundant species. Leaves in the autumn.
213. COMMON GUILLEMOT (*Uria troile*).—Resident, nesting in large numbers in cliffs at Flamborough, Bempton, and Speeton. [The Ringed Guillemot is a variety of this.] All leave rocks in autumn.
214. BRUNNICH'S GUILLEMOT (*Uria bruennichi*).—[In Mr. Bailey's list, is a doubtful occurrence.—J.C.].
215. BLACK GUILLEMOT (*Uria grylle*).—Autumn and spring occasionally at sea.
216. LITTLE AUK (*Mergulus alle*).—Not uncommon at sea in autumn and winter. Abundant in winter of 1893-94 near Headland.
217. PUFFIN (*Fratercula arctica*).—Resident and nesting on cliffs. Leave in autumn, returning in May.

Sub-family, COLYMBIDÆ.

218. GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (*Colymbus glacialis*).—Autumn and winter off coast.
219. BLACK-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus arcticus*).—The same, but less common.
220. RED-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus septentrionalis.*)—The same, the most common of the three.

Sub-family, PODICIPEDIDÆ.

221. GREAT-CRESTED GREBE (*Podicipes cristatus*).—Occasionally off coast. Some pairs nest at Hornsea Mere.
222. RED-NECKED GREBE (*Podicipes griseigena*).—Autumn to spring off coast and commoner than preceding.
223. SLAVONIAN GREBE (*Podicipes auritus*).—Autumn to spring.
224. LITTLE GREBE (*Podicipes fluviatilis*).—Resident, but very local.

Order TUBINARES, Family PROCELLARIIDÆ.

225. FULMAR (*Fulmarus glacialis*).—Not uncommon at sea, autumn and winter.

226. Great Shearwater (*Puffinus major*).—Autumn visitor on migration.
227. Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*).—Autumn visitor, but less common.
228. Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*).—Autumn visitor and not unfrequent.
229. Storm-Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*).—At sea off Headland, and near land in stormy weather.

The total number of species recorded in this list is 229. I have not the least doubt many others of the rare and occasional wanderers to our shores, which are now included in the British list, might have been added in the course of years by a more careful system of observation. It must also be borne in mind that our fishermen and farmers are not, as a rule, attracted by small birds of subdued colour, but only by those that strike the eye by a bright or unusual plumage.

Matthew Bailey.

Considerable interest attaches to this list of Flamborough birds from the fact that the great majority have passed through Mr. Bailey's hands in the course of *the last forty years*. No doubt the list is open to improvement, and probably several additions might be made by a careful inspection of public and some private collections, also from the unusually large amount of ornithological literature more or less connected with the headland and its neighbourhood.

John Cordeaux.

FLAMBOROUGH CHARITIES.

The Charity of Sir Thomas Strickland.

ON the 7th of July, 1891, the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales made an Order by which a Scheme was approved and established for the future regulation of this Charity, which was founded by Sir Thomas Strickland by Indenture, dated 24th of June, 1674.

Under this new Scheme

"The body of Trustees shall consist of 7 competent persons, namely,

Three Ex-officio Trustees,

Two Representative Trustees,

Two Coöptative Trustees.

"The Ex-officio Trustees shall be the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of Flamborough.

"The Representative Trustees shall be appointed by election by the Vestry of the Parish of Flamborough. Each appointment shall be made for a term of 5 years.

"The Coöptative Trustees shall be persons residing or carrying on business in or near to the Parish of Flamborough, and shall be appointed for a term of 7 years.

"The yearly income of the Charity shall be applied by the Trustees in making payments, under one or more of the following heads, for the benefit either of the poor of the said Parish of Flamborough generally, or of such deserving or necessitous persons resident therein as the Trustees shall select for this purpose, and in such a way as they shall consider most advantageous to the recipients and most conducive to the formation of provident habits.

I. Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any

(a). Dispensary, Infirmary, Hospital, or Convalescent Home, whether general or special, upon such terms as to enable the Trustees to secure the benefits of the Institution for the objects of the Charity.

(b). Provident Club or Society established in or in the neighbourhood of the Parish of Flamborough, for the supply of coal, clothing, or other necessaries.

II. Contributions towards the provision of Nurses for the sick and infirm.

III. The supply of

(a). Clothes, Linen, Bedding, Fuel, Tools, Medical or other Aid in Sickness, or other Articles in kind, to an amount not exceeding £15 in any one year.

(b). Temporary relief in money, by way of loan or otherwise, in cases of unexpected loss or sudden destitution, Provided that the funds of the Charity shall in no case be applied, directly or indirectly, in relief of the rates of the Parish, or so that any individual or institution shall become entitled to a periodical or recurrent benefit therefrom."

The Charity consists of a sum of £1,223 2s. 1d., invested in New Consols in "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and the gross yearly income amounts to £33 12s. 8d.

Charities of Walmsley and Gibbon.

It is stated in the printed report of the Commissioners for enquiring concerning Charities (presented to Parliament in the year 1828) that

1. Francis Walmsley, by will dated in 1782, directed an annual sum of £1 4s. 0d. to be given away in penny loaves once a month to the poor of Flamborough, being indigent persons and unable to help themselves; such as received one month not to receive the next month . . . . and he charged the above payments on his two messuages or tenements in Bridlington Quay, now the property of Mr. James Hunter of that place. The payments continue to be made as a rent charge on the messuages; but as it has been found inconvenient to distribute penny loaves, Mr. Hunter, in lieu thereof, pays 24s. a year to the overseers of Flamborough, and the money is distributed by them among such poor persons as they consider most in need.

2. An annual sum of £1, under the name of Melchior Gibbon's Dole, was paid to the Churchwardens of Flamborough by the persons, and in the proportions following, namely, John Nicholson, of Bridlington, 10s.; William Holtby, 4s.; John George Baron, 3s. 6d.; and the heirs of Roger Gakes, 2s. 6d.; and that the money so received was distributed among the poor widows of the Township.

The following is an extract from the will of Melchior Gibbon (proved January 21, 1726), referring to the above Dole and to Flamborough Church:—

"And I do hereby charge my estate with the annuall or yearly paym^t^ of twenty shillings for ever to be paid to the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Flambrough for the time being to be given and distributed by them amongst the Poor of Flambrough aforesd every Christmas even and five shillings yearly towards the repairing of the Church Leads over my grave. . . . ."

During the incumbency of the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson, the Walmsley Charity of 24s. was paid by the Trustees of the late Francis Walmsley, Esq., and was given away to the poor in bread in accordance with the intention of the donor. The Melchior Gibbon Dole of £1 was paid as follows:—by Mr. Haggitt, 10s.; Huntow Farm, 4s.; Mrs. Baron, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Crompton, 2s. 6d.

The Childers' Charity.

Mr. Charles Henry Childers, of Flamborough, by his Will dated 4th December, 1878 ; proved 27th July 1881 ; directed as follows :—

"And I direct my Executors, Martin Richardson, Esq., Solicitor, and the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson, Vicar of Flamborough, . . . to raise . . and invest . . in Government or Real Securities at interest in the names of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Flamborough aforesaid for the time being the sum of one thousand pounds which principal sum I give and bequeath to the said Vicar and Churchwardens aforesaid for the time being free from the payment of legacy duty or costs of investment upon trust to receive and take the interest dividends and annual proceeds arising therefrom and on the twenty-first day of December (Saint Thomas's Day) in each year for ever to pay and distribute the same interest dividends and annual proceeds to and amongst the poor Inhabitants of Flamborough aforesaid of all religious Sections and Denominations, as well as to those poor people who do not profess to belong to any particular Section or Denomination who shall be in need of the same whether receiving Parochial Relief or not, or amongst such of them as the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being shall deem fittest objects of Relief or Bounty and that such investment shall be kept separate and apart as a Fund and shall be called 'Childers' Charity.' And I declare that the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the said Parish of Flamborough aforesaid shall be the Trustees and Administrators of the said Trust Fund."

THE FLAMBOROUGH FISHERMEN'S COBLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

AS there had long been a feeling amongst the fishermen of the need of an Association by which they could mutually assist each other when misfortune overtook them, a public meeting was held, a committee formed, a few necessary rules drawn up, and so, on November 27th, 1884, the Flamborough Fishermen's Coble Insurance Association was established.

It was not long before the utility of the scheme was tested, for during a storm on December 5th, 1885, which caused much loss and damage among the Flamborough fishing craft, several insured cobles were wrecked or damaged. The Fund, however, was just sufficient to meet all claims.

By strenuous efforts, assisted by the hearty co-operation of a few friends, who had both the will and the means, the Association prospered, and having for some years but few claims to meet, the balance in 1890, reached the amount of £200. This was invested, in the same year, in India 3½ per cent. Stock. In that year, also, it was decided to open a Fund for the relief of Fishermens' Widows and Orphans, this being quite a separate fund from that of the Coble Insurance Association, though under the same management. There are at present 19 members, and a Fund of £84.

The fishing cobles of Flamborough are of three classes, viz., "Herring," "Large" (19 feet) for line fishing, and "Small" (16 or 16½ feet) for line fishing and crab catching.

The total value of all the sea-going cob'es is estimated to be about £1,400. 46 cobles, of the value of £942, are insured in the Association. This number will soon be increased, as all the wrecked cobles have not yet been replaced, and others are being constantly entered. During the year eight insured cobles have been totally wrecked, one lost at sea through capsizing, and four have been more or less damaged. The number of members, being owners or part owners, is 54.

The terrible gale of November 18th, 1893, made such havoc amongst the fishing cobles—nearly all of which were insured—that to meet all the claims, we had either to greatly overdraw our account at the bank, or sell part of the India 3½ per cent. Stock. We were encouraged by some of our most generous patrons not to resort to the latter expediency, and, acting on their advice, found a most sympathetic response to our appeal for help, so that the Association

is again placed in a satisfactory position. Special donations have been received, amounting to over £40, and over £122 has been paid to meet the claim for nine cobles which were total wrecks. The Association has thus again proved itself to be of incalculable benefit to the members, by meeting one of the heaviest losses ever known amongst the fishing craft of Flamborough.

JOSEPH T. S. BUTLER.
STEPHENSON WARCUP.
WILLIAM STORK.

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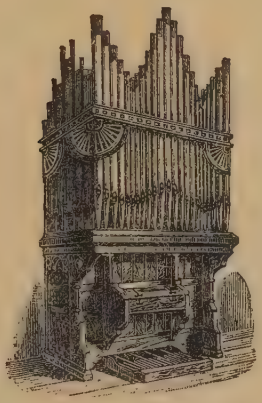

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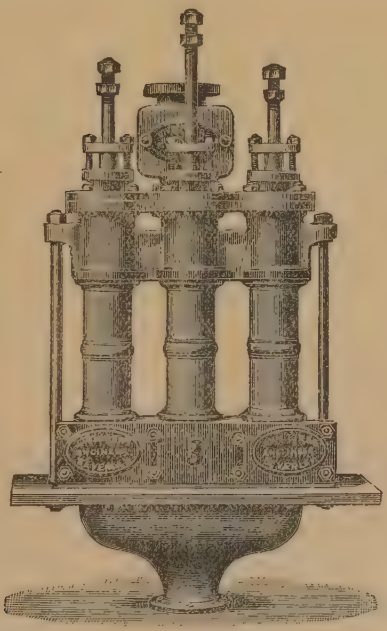

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